# The New-York Times.

VOL. VII......NO. 1998. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

**By Telegraph to the New-York Times.**

[illegible]

## INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

**Proposed Compromise by the Lecomptonites.**

**Refusal of the House to Investigate a Serious Charge.**

**[illegible] the Southern Lecomptonites—The Illness of Mrs. Senator Douglas—Condition of the Treasury, &c.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 12.

I understand the Lecomptonites are very sanguine that at their caucus, to-morrow night, they can [illegible] compromise which will satisfy the Douglas [illegible], and lead them to cease their resistance. The principal point of the proposition is that Congress shall declare the right of the people of Kansas to change their Constitution immediately if they choose.

The [illegible] vote by which HOARD's resolution, providing for an investigation as to the newspaper reports relative to attempts on the part of persons in the interest of the Executive to influence votes for Lecompton, [illegible] is a significant [illegible] [illegible] within thirty days. [illegible] very [illegible] [illegible] he would have [illegible] in his district if he would vote right. [illegible]

[illegible] that the Free-State Legislature of Kansas is [illegible] creating trouble among the Southern Lecomptonites.

[illegible] to-night by the sudden [illegible] of the health of Mrs. Senator DOUGLAS [illegible] She has been dangerously ill [illegible]. S.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 12.

It appears from the books of the Treasury Department that the total amount of the receipts into the Treasury from March 4, 1789, (when the Constitution of the United States went into operation,) to the [illegible], 1857, was $1,[illegible]. The expenditures [illegible] the naval and military services, [illegible] for the civil list, $[illegible]; for revolutionary and other pensions, $[illegible]; for [illegible] of public debt, $[illegible], &c., &c.

The Secretary of the Treasury advertised proposals for the loan of $[illegible] of additional treasury notes authorized under the late law.

The wife of Judge DOUGLAS is now considered out of danger.

[illegible], KITTREDGES, FANT & Co. quote [illegible] cents per acre.

## XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

**SENATE.** WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 12.

The Senate is not in session.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 12.

The Sergeant-at-Arms having reported that he had, in obedience to the orders of the House, arrested JOHN W. WOLCOTT, he was required to bring him before the bar.

The Speaker, in pursuance of a resolution adopted on the motion of Mr. STANTON, asked Mr. WOLCOTT what excuse he had for not answering the question propounded by the Select Committee, whether he had received any money or securities from LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., some time in March last, to the amount of [illegible], and whether he was now prepared to answer that and all other proper questions.

The witness was sworn by the Speaker as to the [illegible], which was to the effect that he was here in obedience to the order of the House to answer for the alleged contempt committed by him. He assured the House in all sincerity that he did no design to [illegible] did he suppose that he was guilty of such an offence, and he respectfully asked until Monday to purge himself of the charge of contempt and fully justify his conduct. He wished again to consult his counsel.

Mr. STANTON moved that the indulgence asked be granted, and that he (WOLCOTT) be remanded to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms and have the benefit of counsel.

Mr. COCHRANE said there must be very remarkable circumstances to justify any gentleman in raising an objection, but he could not do otherwise than interpose his protest against delay.

Mr. GROW concurred in Mr. COCHRANE's views. The witness had admitted, indirectly, that he received money. Why, then, not answer distinctly and honestly about it? Why seek delay?

Mr. CLARK COCHRANE said that the House was entitled to a direct response to its interrogatory, but that there was nothing unreasonable in the witness asking an opportunity to consult counsel, which privilege was accorded to the meanest criminal.

Mr. DAVIS remarked that if anybody had used money corruptly, he would exert himself to discover the [illegible]. Why not grant the delay? Was the dignity of the House to be gone that it could not last a day? Were they in such peril that they would not give the witness time to answer a question?

Mr. STANTON's resolution then passed.

Mr. BOYCE, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the case of Mr. BROOKS, who contests the seat of Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland. The former charges fraud and violence, and asks a new election. The report says that the authorities of Baltimore are so implicated in the frauds that they cannot be depended upon to extend security to witnesses. The Committee offer a resolution that it is inexpedient to grant the prayer of Mr. BROOKS for a Committee to take testimony.

Mr. PHELPS submitted a minority report stigmatizing the election proceedings in Baltimore as a gross insult to our institutions and laws, and a most offensive mockery of political independence and popular sovereignty. The report concludes with a resolution that the Committee of Elections have power to send for persons and papers, and examine into all the evidence in the case.

The further consideration of the subject was postponed till Monday.

Mr. HOARD said that rumors were afloat involving the rights and dignity of the House, and asked leave to offer a resolution for the appointment of a Committee to investigate whether attempts have been made by persons connected with the Executive Department, or persons acting under their advice, to influence the action of the House directly or indirectly, by promise or intimidation, or the giving or withholding of patronage, etc.

Mr. WARREN objected to the reception of the resolution. If Mr. HOARD would put his finger on the person so offending, he would vote with him, but he could not do so on such sweeping, indefinite charges.

Mr. HOUSTON said if the gentleman would state, on his own responsibility, that improper influences had been used, that would afford a tangible ground for an investigation, but not scurrilous articles from the newspapers.

Mr. HOARD read from the Richmond *South*, an article which said that the President had declared that he would put the Lecompton Constitution through in thirty days or burst, as the four desirable votes could be procured by means of Executive appointments, but it would require nice engineering.

Mr. MILLSON read from *Jefferson's Manual* to show that Mr. HOARD himself had committed a breach of privilege.

Mr. WARREN said the Speaker must see this was not a question of privilege. He thought this attempt to attack gentlemen who stand fair before the nation radically wrong.

The Speaker thought this matter did present a question of privilege.

Mr. HARRIS read from the correspondence of the New-York *Tribune* of Thursday the following:

"I have that until Monday morning it was expected that BURNS, of Ohio, would vote against the Lecomptonites. On the morning of that day, however, he came to another perception of his duty, on the understanding with the President that his son-in-law should retain the valuable place of Postmaster at Keokuk, Iowa, and that he himself should be gratified with the office of Marshal of the Northern District of Ohio, when his present term in the House is completed."

Mr. HOARD read from the Constitution showing that the President's power with Congress only extends to matters of legislation, and from WASHINGTON's Farewell Address against trespassing on the rights of the National Legislature; adding that these newspaper statements form a basis for the action of the House.

Mr. WARREN said that, if Mr. HOARD insinuated that men of the Democratic side were influenced by cowardice, or hope or fear, he was very much mistaken. Neither Executive nor others could influence them. He was on the track of a distinguished reporter, and, if he could find him, he would expel him. If gentlemen wanted to attack Democrats, they would be met, but they (the Democrats) don't want a stab under the ribs.

Mr. BURNS pronounced the statement in the *Tribune* an unqualified falsehood.

Mr. STEPHENS remarked that the movement of Mr. HOARD is founded on a vague rumor. It was time, and past it, to end such proceedings.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, accused Mr. STEPHENS of an attempt to strangle investigation.

Mr. GIDDINGS was sorry to see unnecessary excitement. It became statesmen representing a free people to purge themselves of such charges of corruption. He referred to the fact that the Democrats once expelled a Reporter of the *Tribune* for stating that their colleague, Mr. SAWYER, ate sausages.

The House, by a vote of 109 against 88, decided that Mr. HOARD's resolution was not a question of privilege.

Adjourned till Monday.

---

**Speaker Orr's Arrangement of the Kansas Committee—A Personal Matter—The Steamboat Bill, &c.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 11, 1858.

The Speaker, after several days' deliberation, has brought forth and announced his Select Committee to investigate the Kansas frauds, under the resolution adopted on Monday upon motion of Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois. The names of the gentlemen selected are already before you—and, delicate and disagreeable though the task may be, duty nevertheless calls for some comment upon the course of Colonel ORR in connection with this subject. In the first place, the Speaker has so far degraded the responsible position of presiding officer of the House as to disregard the well-settled rules of Parliamentary custom, in obedience to partisan interests and in favor of a fraud. He has failed to constitute the Committee so as to give a majority to the friends of investigation who moved and carried the resolution authorizing its appointment. He has thus assumed a modified veto power, and consigned the proposed investigation to the tender mercies of those who resisted it from beginning to end. In the House, those who desired to procure an official exposition of the frauds by which the people of Kansas are sought to be cheated of their rights were fairly beaten. The investigation was ordered, and then the Speaker steps in to render the investigation as inefficient as possible! His course must strike every Parliamentarian and all honest men, not blinded by party zeal, as unjust, unusual and indecent. What else than party exigencies—the imminent necessity for smothering the rascality charged by the friends of the investigation—could induce a professedly impartial presiding officer to put the investigation in charge of those who are opposed to it altogether?

But not only has Mr. ORR betrayed his excessive partisanship by placing the friends of the investigation in the minority. In the selection of the individual members of the Committee he has displayed marvellous ingenuity, with the view, apparently, of rendering the majority strong, and the minority as weak as possible. The majority members are all gentlemen of experience and ability, each man competent to fight boldly, earnestly and to great advantage in obstructing the investigation; while there is scarce a man in the minority who would have been selected by the friends of Kansas as a member of the Committee. This Colonel ORR knows well, and his own conscience, if it has a spark of life, must assure him that he has purposely arranged the Committee so that it shall be as nearly inefficient as it is in his power to make it. If he had had the least desire to make a fair Committee he would have put upon it Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, whose experience in the former Kansas investigation peculiarly fitted him for its duties, and made it exceedingly desirable that he should go upon it. Mr. ORR was fully informed that his appointment was desirable, but he paid not the least heed to the wishes of the friends of investigation and the opponents of fraud. Did Mr. ORR suppose for a moment that Mr. BENNETT, of New-York, would have been chosen by the delegation, or by the Anti-Lecompton men at large, to represent them upon the Committee? Or did he imagine for a moment that either BUFFINTON of Massachusetts, or WALBRIDGE of Michigan, would have been selected by them for so important a position? He knows better, and should blush at thought of the motive which governed him in their selection. When he decided to rob the majority in the House of their right to numerical control in the Committee they had ordered, the least he could have done in common decency was to select the minority of the Committee from among the most prominent "floor members" of the House, gentlemen in whom the Anti-Lecompton men reposed the greatest confidence in all respects. In this he has signally failed, and given us another humiliating illustration of the depths of meanness to which a partisan politician may descend, when party success depends upon the consummation of fraud and villany of the deepest dye.

The Committee does not give satisfaction. No man will pretend to say that it is a fair Committee. It is packed unscrupulously with a view to obstruct investigation. But it is the best that can be had; without a resolution taking the appointment out of the Speaker's hands could be passed. As it is very doubtful what would be the fate of such a movement, it will probably not be attempted. I think, however, that despite the transparent efforts of Col. ORR to obstruct the discovery of the truth, enough will be forced out to render it impossible that the Lecompton swindle can be made to succeed. In the face of the boasting of Mr. BIGLER and others, who are all "near the throne," and who profess to consider the passage of the Lecompton Constitution as a foregone conclusion, I repeat that I do not believe it will ever be found as strong again as it was on Monday last. The faithful and true men of the Committee will get out such abundant evidence of the fact that the people of Kansas are opposed to coming into the Union with the Lecompton Constitution, that it will be very hard ever again to get one hundred and thirteen members of the House to vote in favor of forcing them in.

By the way, I have noticed that Hon. HORACE F. CLARK denies having said that there were not 5,000 out of 27,000 votes in his district in favor of Lecompton, and yet that he would vote for it straight through. I have no idea that Mr. CLARK intends to misrepresent the facts, but he has probably forgotten some things that he has said quite publicly. But, as he has raised a seeming question of veracity with your correspondent, and is willing to venture a moderate sum, to be appropriated by the loser to some public charity, I will venture to produce the sworn evidence that my statement was substantially correct. At the same time, permit me to remind your readers that Mr. CLARK has had the independence to break the chains of party discipline, and refused to vote for the Lecompton swindle, his better judgment showing him the justice of obeying his constituents and his conscience rather than the President of his choice. Far be it from your correspondent either to intentionally misrepresent him, or rob him of the least of the credit which is his due.

The steamboat bill, which has been pending in the House for a day or two past, has some very good, and other equally objectionable features. It can never become a law unless materially modified. It provides, for instance, that sea-going steamers shall carry only one passenger to every seven tons measurement. This would give to one of the fine steamers of 2,000 tons burthen on the Pacific Ocean only about four hundred passengers—when they can readily accommodate six or seven hundred. The effect of such a provision, if adopted, must be either to break up steam lines altogether, or to largely enhance the rates of passage. Again, the bill is ineffective, in that it provides no means for testing the respective qualities of life-boats, and insuring the use of those best adapted to the purpose of saving human life. Four-fifths of the so-called life-boats are utterly useless, and should be banished from service altogether. Cannot some means to remedy this difficulty be provided. The bill has been sent to the Committee of the Whole, whence it can never emerge without material amendment.

Cards are out for another grand ball at the National Hotel, on Monday evening next. It will be a splendid affair, beyond doubt. Last evening there were several parties—but chief among them all was that given by GEORGE PARKER, Esq., one of the wealthiest and most liberal private citizens of Washington, whose entertainments are among the pleasantest reminiscences of a season at Washington to many hundreds who are now scattered in every part of the Union. The élite of metropolitan society was present, and festive occasion was never more joyous. S.

## TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

**THE EMPIRE CITY AT NEW-ORLEANS.**

**$1,325,000 En Route to New-York.**

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 12.

The steamship *Empire City*, from New-York 2d inst., *via* Havana 8th inst., is coming up the river.

She connected at Havana with the steamship *Granada*, from Aspinwall, and brings the California mails of the 20th ult.

The steamship *Star of the West* left Aspinwall on the 3d inst. for New-York, with the mails and two hundred and fifty passengers from California, and $1,325,000 in treasure.

The *Granada* left Havana on the 9th inst. for Aspinwall, on her return voyage.

Advices from Key West state that the United States steam frigate *Wabash* was to leave on the 10th for New-York.

The clipper ships *Frigate Bird*, from Philadelphia, and *Golden Rule*, from Boston, had arrived at San Francisco.

**Accident on the New-York Central Railroad.**

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 12.

The New-York mail train for the West, on the Central Road last night, was thrown off the track, near Canastota, by a broken rail. Mr. BRENNAN, of New-York City, was badly cut on the head, but not dangerously. Mr. ALLEN, of Vincennes, Ind., and Mr. FORBES, of Syracuse, N. Y., received cuts on the head. Three or four other passengers were slightly bruised, and the engineer's brother-in-law slightly hurt.

**United States Supreme Court.**

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 12.

No. 74.—Patrick C. Shannon *vs.* Rafael Garcia—Motion to dismiss argued for appellees.

No. 34.—Argument continued for the appellees. Adjourned to Monday.

**A Sham Duel in Philadelphia.**

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 12.

A sham duel took place this afternoon, on the west side of the Schuylkill, between two young men named DE CHARMONT and SHERIDAN. The balls were drawn by the seconds from the pistols before they were handed to the combatants—a fact of which SHERIDAN was aware. As the pistols were fired, SHERIDAN fell, and DE CHARMONT, fearing the consequences, fled to parts unknown. In a letter he left at home, he stated that if he killed his antagonist he would leave for Europe immediately.

**Partial Burning of the Michigan State Lunatic Asylum.**

DETROIT, Thursday, Feb. 12.

The main building of the new State Insane Asylum at Kalamazoo was partially consumed by fire last night. The buildings were unoccupied. The damages estimated at about $32,000.

**Marine Disasters.**

A BARK ASHORE AT ORANGE KEY, &C.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 11.

The southern mail has been received.

The bark *Thomas Allibone*, at New-Orleans, saw a bark, streaked black and white, ashore at Orange Key. The rigging was standing. Wreckers were around her.

The schooner *Cole*, of New-York, from St. Mary's for Havana, had arrived at Nassau in distress. ALBERT COLE, a seaman, had been lost overboard.

THE SCHOONER ORLANDO TOWED OFF.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 12.

The schooner *Orlando* was towed off Stoney Beach this morning, without damage.

**Non-Arrival of the Niagara.**

HALIFAX, Friday, Feb. 12—10 P. M.

The weather is clear, and there are no signs of the Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, now in her fourteenth day from Liverpool. The gale continues.

**Departure of the Canada.**

HALIFAX, Thursday, Feb. 11.

The *Canada* experienced very heavy weather in her passage from Boston. She arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning, and sailed again for Liverpool at nine.

**Death of Commodore Perry's Wife.**

NEWPORT, Friday, Feb. 12.

The wife of Commodore PERRY, U. S. N., died last night. The funeral will take place from Trinity Church, this city, on Sunday.

**Execution of two of the McKeesport Murderers.**

PITTSBURG, Friday, Feb. 12.

HENRY FIFE and CHARLOTTE JONES, two of the McKeesport murderers, were hung this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, in the jail-yard of this city. The execution was witnessed by about thirty persons, but a very large crowd were on the outside of the yard. Both murderers delivered addresses, acknowledging the justice of their sentence, but said that MONROE and STEWART are innocent. STEWART is sentenced to be hung in a fortnight.

**The Health of Bishop Potter.**

PITTSBURG, Friday, Feb. 12.

BISHOP POTTER, who was attacked on Wednesday by severe apoplexy at Greensburg, is better, but still in a critical condition.

**The New-York Herald—What's the Matter?**

*From the Norfolk (Va.) Argus.*

Monday's New-York *Herald* has its date on the outside thus: "Morning edition—Sunday, Feb. 8, 1858." Something must be the matter with the paper which has the "largest circulation in the world." There are not only continual evidences of absence of mind, but there are evidences of decay in the "Satanic press." Its more enterprising cotemporaries are continually catching it asleep. Not long since BENNETT published an account of an opera; it was sung in grand style, with immense applause, &c. The *News* informed the public next day that on "account of unavoidable circumstances, the opera did not come off." The TIMES, *Tribune* and *Day Book* are constantly catching the *Herald* in falsehoods, and as soon as BENNETT is caught, he comes out with a column of double-leaded matter about his immense circulation.

But the decline of the *Herald* is apparent in the quantity of its reading matter. Compare it with its issues of last year, and its reading columns will be found to be growing small by degrees and beautifully less. The TIMES and *Tribune* have far more matter in them. BENNETT seems to have surrendered his columns to chambermaids, wet nurses, coachmen, and [illegible]. In politics, too, this journal has experienced a change. From being the pitiful tool of the Abolitionists, it has become the most abject lickspittle of the Administration. While we despise the traitor, we don't object to make use of his treason. We are sorry, however, that he has lent his columns to the support of Southern interests, for he is sure to damage them. His advocacy hastened the decay of Know-Nothingism, ruined Frémontism, and has, we fear, seriously injured the present Administration with the sensible conservative masses of the North. There is something rotten in the *Herald* office.

## ANTI-LECOMPTON RALLY.

**The Academy of Music Shut Against Buncroft and Popular Sovereignty.**

**BRIEF SPEECHES FROM MR. STANTON.**

**A SERENADE.**

**Mr. Butler's Explanations—Messrs. Greeley and McMasters Shake Hands—Expressions of Indignation.**

The Anti-Lecompton Democratic meeting was advertised to have been held at the Academy of Music last night. Mr. GEORGE B. BUTLER, on behalf of the Committee—and that Committee comprised many of the most eminent men of the City—had engaged the building, paid the money for its hire and procured the receipt. Consequently, in accordance with the public announcement, more than an hour before the time for the commencement of proceedings, from ten to fifteen hundred persons had assembled, and their numbers were being momentarily increased, while the Academy remained as dark as on a night of no performance, where its huge proportions loom out huge, blank and [illegible] against a starlit sky.

It is proper to state that some inclination towards lighting the building was shown a little after 6 o'clock, when Mr. ROBERT L. CUTTING, one of the directors, gave peremptory instruction to turn the gas off, on the ground, as was understood, that the conditions under which the lease was held, forbade its being let for any political purpose. However this may be, it was dark and drear enough at least an hour and a quarter before the meeting, according to arrangement, was to have commenced, and the multitude then assembled, who, bent on securing good seats, had hastened early to the spot, were first apprised that there would be no meeting by the appearance of fifty or sixty policemen, who were sent to "preserve order." Then the reporters in attendance were introduced to certain of these directors, who said the thing was impossible—there could be no meeting—the lease would be taken away—Mr. TURISON said there couldn't, and Mr. ULLMAN said there wouldn't—and in short, put the question how you would, still there couldn't. And with that answer the two to three thousand then and there assembled had to console themselves. The gas had been partially lighted—it was put out by somebody's order—and there was to be no meeting because there couldn't.

The great front piazza of the building, on Irving-place, presented an impromptu rostrum, and indignant orators naturally repaired thither. Around them as many of the crowd as the street would hold gathered in close compact, but nobody appeared worth listening to, and the audience relieved their disappointment with very fair imitations of the crowings of barn-yard roosters, after the manner of the British House of Commons in the olden time.

At length, when about half of the multitude had left the spot, the cry of "Order" was raised from the steps of Mrs. GLEASON's boarding-house, in Irving-place, immediately fronting the piazza of the Academy, and when the desired silence was obtained, a gentleman whose name was not announced, made some introductory remarks inveighing against the Directors for not opening the Academy, and the Academy for not being opened. His brief speech was altogether foreign to the purpose of the meeting, and was consequently not received with any great approbation. Loud cheers were given for Governor WALKER, DOUGLAS, and Gov. WISE. Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT was called for, as were Mr. BUTLER and Mr. STANTON.

After a brief delay, Mr. BUTLER appeared and spoke as follows, amid loud cries of "Postpone the meeting:"

MR. BUTLER'S REMARKS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I regret the delay and the consequent disappointment to all of us, that has been occasioned by the refusal to open the doors of the Academy of Music. [Cries of, "Get an axe and open them now."] Gentlemen, those who invited you here to listen to what Mr. STANTON might have to say in relation to the wrongs that have been suffered by the people of Kansas, did not do so until they had, by the means usually recognized as binding, secured the use of the Academy of Music. [Cries of "Break down the doors—let's in now in spite of them."] No, gentlemen, let us act, even under this wrong, in consonance with the great conservative principles of our Republican Constitution, and by so doing, show to those who have so grossly violated those principles, that we can abide by them even when the temptation to do otherwise is strong. [Cries of "The Administration didn't send the police here to keep the doors closed when Fernando Wood wanted to let his Sixth-warders in. Well, fellow-citizens, the committee of management did all that could be considered necessary to concede the use of the Academy. After the agreement had been consummated, notice was received that it could not be opened. The Committee saw the Directors immediately, and they held a meeting in relation to the matter. When they adjourned, it was understood that the Academy would be opened to us if we demanded it. [Cries of "Three cheers for STANTON; and three hearty cheers were given, and before the speaker could resume, three cheers were called for Gov. WALKER, and given with much apparent good will.] Fellow-citizens, in accordance with our agreement we demanded the opening of the building this evening; and when that had been done, the management commenced lighting it up. But before any considerable progress had been made, Mr. ROBERT L. CUTTING, one of the Directors, appeared, and after forbidding the opening of the building, ordered the gas that had been lighted to be turned off. [Three groans for CUTTING and the Lecompton Constitution.] Gentlemen, as soon as that was known we called upon the management, and were assured that if we could get the consent of the President of the Board of Directors he would light up the building immediately. Without delay we proceeded in search of the President, but now, after looking for him in every place that it was supposed he could be found, we are obliged to report that he has not been seen, and it now remains with you to say what shall be done. [Cries of "Take down the doors," and "No, no; let's postpone it, and get the Crystal Palace."] Gentlemen, if you desire it, Mr. STANTON is here, and I think he can be prevailed upon to say a few words. [Three cheers for STANTON, and three cheers for WALKER and DOUGLAS.] If you desire it, gentlemen, I will ask him to speak, notwithstanding it is an unpleasant night for out-of-door speaking. [Loud cries for STANTON, and also to have the speaking postponed.]

Preparatory to the introduction of Mr. STANTON, some person in the crowd proposed Mr. BISSELL, as Chairman, which was carried unanimously, and immediately afterwards, several persons called out: "BANCROFT is our President,—bring him out." Others cried: "Let the old gentleman put on his hat, or he'll take cold." However the, question was finally settled by a man who said: "Well, consider BANCROFT our ideal President, and let Mr. BISSELL take the Chair." The calls for STANTON were now loud and long. At length he appeared upon Mrs. GLEASON's stoop, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF EX-GOVERNOR STANTON.

Mr. STANTON was introduced amid great applause. He presented himself bareheaded, and had scarcely uttered the words "Fellow-countrymen," when there arose from the crowd shouts of "Put on your hat," "You will catch cold," and countercries of "Order." The noise quickly subsided, and he resumed:

Fellow-countrymen and citizens of New-York, I came here to-night on your invitation, prepared to address you upon that most important subject, which is now before the Congress of the United States, and which so deeply affects the integrity of this Union, and the rights of the people of the whole confederacy. I very much regret that the doors of this building have been unexpectedly closed to you. [Cries of "Break them open!" "No! no!" "Break them open!" "Shut up."] Because Border Ruffian as I am, and accustomed to speak in the open air, yet on account of recent exertions of this kind, I know that it is utterly impossible for me to do justice either to you or to the subject, by speaking to-night, cold as it is, and in the open air. At some other time, fellow-countrymen, when you can procure a suitable hall, it will give me the greatest pleasure and the greatest pride, calmly and deliberately, and in such a manner as I hope will enable you to understand it fully, to give you all the information which I possess in reference to the difficulties in the unhappy Territory of Kansas. But at the present time I have to ask your indulgence that I may be permitted to pass over this occasion without detaining you longer, for I know it would be impossible for me to address you satisfactorily, either to myself or to you, under existing circumstances. I am under deep obligations to you for your great kindness, and for the marked compliment of the appearance of so great a mass of the intelligent citizens of this Metropolis, to hear what I might have to say upon this occasion.

Mr. STANTON withdrew amid hearty cheering.

A VOICE—Three cheers for STANTON. [Loud cheers.]

ANOTHER VOICE—Three cheers for Governor WALKER. [Renewed cheers.]

The names of Senator DOUGLAS and Governor WISE were greeted with similar manifestations of popular favor.

Mr. BUTLER came forward and said that another hall would be obtained for a meeting to hear Mr. STANTON early in the ensuing week.

This announcement elicited repeated cheers, and cries of "Good, good."

PROCESSION AND SERENADE—REMARKS OF MR. STANTON AT THE NEW-YORK HOTEL.

The audience, after the adjournment, formed itself into an immense procession, and, headed by the band, took up the line of march for the New-York Hotel, where Mr. STANTON has been for several days sojourning. Opposite this establishment the procession halted, the band performed several patriotic airs, and Mr. STANTON, in compliance with the wishes of the crowd, and his more immediate friends, who had accompanied him back from the Academy of Music, stepped out on the balcony and said:

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN: In that distant Territory from which I have recently come, and which is even yet a new and uncultivated country, it is not to be expected that we should find any of the refinements of this great City. There are two things which the people of Kansas are not yet enabled to indulge in, though I find them fully exhibited among the accomplished citizens of New-York. One is that they won't interfere with public meetings, or, if they do so, it is done in a bold and manly mode, by direct and violent suppression. If they fight, their fights are free, and, if they speak, speech is free also. I have never known an instance in which they undertook to interfere with a public meeting for the expression of political sentiments of any kind. If they want to fight, they fight right out; and if they want to cheat, they cheat outright. They do not resort to trickery, in order to turn people out of doors, and prevent an expression of public opinion. The other thing which they cannot do in Kansas is the making of such music as you delight in. I have not heard on those distant plains the harmonious sounds which have fallen on my ears here to-night, and for which I am indebted so much to your kindness. But the day will come when on those remote and beautiful prairies, the central spot of the very garden of this Continent, cities like this great and magnificent metropolis will spring up, and all the refinements which you enjoy here will be exhibited there; aye, and when that Liberty, which is the birthright of the American people—[cheers]—which lies at the foundation of our institutions, will be established beyond all question, and when all the puny efforts of mistaken politicians will not avail to destroy it. [Cheers.] I repeat again, to you, my fellow countrymen, that under present circumstances, it is impossible for me to do more than acknowledge my obligations for your kindness in coming out to hear me, and my deep regret that you should have been disappointed, and to say to you that on some evening early next week, if your friends shall succeed in obtaining some suitable place in the City, I shall be ready to say to you what I intended to say to-night—[cries of "Go on!"]—in reference to those great principles which must be sustained at all hazards if we expect to live in the enjoyment of that freedom which we have inherited from our fathers. (Loud cheering, amid which Mr. STANTON retired.)

Subsequently he was waited on by a number of gentlemen, well-known as political sympathizers and citizens of influence. Among these were HORACE GREELEY, Ex-Judge WHITING, Mr. JAMES A. McMASTERS, Mr. JAMES R. COOLEY, Ex-Attorney-General CUSHING, of this State, and various others. The meeting between Mr. McMASTERS (editor of the *Freeman's Journal*) and Mr. GREELEY was characteristic. "Well, Mr. GREELEY," said the former, as he extended his hand, "who would have ever thought of seeing you and me meet on the same political platform? I know you were always right at heart, however mistaken you may have been in your ideas!"

Mr. GREELEY murmured a friendly remark in reply, and expressed to Mr. STANTON his regret that New-York could exhibit a species of border-ruffianism not less dangerous, and, if possible, more wicked than that of Kansas.

The wish was repeatedly expressed by the gentlemen in the parlor, as well as by the audience without that the Crystal Palace should be secured for the next meeting.

**Card from Mr. Butler.**

TO THE PUBLIC:

On Thursday, subsequent to the publication of my card in the papers of that day, I was, after an interview sought with me by three of the Directors of the Academy of Music, instructed to send Mr. TURISON, the person having charge of the building, to Mr. HENRY A. COIT, the President of the Board of Directors. Early in the evening of that day I went with Mr. TURISON to the house of Mr. COIT. Mr. TURISON went in, and I awaited the result of the interview between them. Mr. TURISON, upon coming from the house, informed me that he would prepare, warm and light the house, and that upon presenting myself, with my receipt, (heretofore published,) at the building, with a proper police force, at 7 o'clock, on the night of the meeting, possession of the house would be given to me.

I attended at the time named, the parties being on the ground, and found an immense crowd already collected—an hour before the time of the call of the meeting—and the house closed and dark. I soon found Mr. TURISON, and asked him what it meant. He informed me that he had, with much trouble and labor, got the house in readiness, by the removal of the fixtures of the last evening's ball, and had it warmed, and had commenced lighting it, when ROBERT L. CUTTING and PETER C. SCHUYLER, and one other director, of whose name I am uncertain, came to the building and ordered him to put out the lights and close the house, which order he had obeyed.

The public announcement of the meeting in the papers of Friday, as sure to take place according to the previous advertisements, was made upon the authority above stated, and I leave to the last named directors to settle their account with an intelligent and independent public upon whom this insult and outrage have been practiced. GEO. B. BUTLER.

**Weather Reports.**

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 12, 2 P. M.—Thermometer 34°. Barometer 30.3 inches. Wind W.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

| Places. | Time Feb. 11 | Wind. | Ther. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Calais, Me. | A. M. | N. W. | 12° bs | Clear and pleasant. |
| St. John, N. B. | A. M. | N. W. | 16° bs | Clear. |
| Halifax, N. S. | A. M. | N. W. | 4° as | Clear. |
| Eastport, Me. | A. M. | W. | 5° bs | Clear and pleasant. |
| Pittsburg, Penn | A. M. | — | 24° as | — |
| Evansville, Ind | A. M. | — | 30° as | Three inches snow. |
| Vincennes, Ind. | A. M. | — | 22° as | Two inches snow. |
| Toledo, Ohio | A. M. | — | 24° as | Cloudy. |
| Columbus, O. | A. M. | — | 23° as | Cloudy. |
| Detroit, Mich. | A. M. | — | 12° as | Cloudy. |
| Cleveland, O. | A. M. | S. E. | — | Cloudy. |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | A. M. | S. E. | 10° as | Good sleighing. |
| Prairie du Chi'n | A. M. | S. | 5° bs | Clear. |
| Milwaukee, Wis | A. M. | — | 10° as | Clear. |
| Portage City | A. M. | N. E. | 4° as | Clear. |
| Fulton, Ill. | A. M. | N. E. | 2° as | Clear. |
| Janesville, Wis. | A. M. | N. E. | 4° as | Clear. |
| Burlington, Ia. | A. M. | — | 8° as | Clear. |
| Rock Island, Ill. | A. M. | W. | 13° as | Clear. |
| Dubuque, Iowa | A. M. | — | 8° as | Clear. |
| Washington | A. M. | N. E. | 24° as | Light snow. |
| Philadelphia | A. M. | — | 31° as | Cloudy—cold. |
| Hartford, Conn | A. M. | N. | 19° as | Clear and pleasant. |
| Sackville, N. S. | A. M. | W. | 12° bs | Clear. |
| Boston | A. M. | W. | 18° bs | Clear and pleasant. |
| Chicago, Ill. | A. M. | — | 17° as | Clear. |
| New-Orleans | A. M. | — | 68° as | Cloudy and damp. |
| Nashville, Ten. | A. M. | — | 33° as | Snowing—4 in. dp. |
| Tuscumbia, Ala | A. M. | E. | 36° as | Rain and sleet. |
| Louisville, Ky. | A. M. | E. | 32° as | Cloudy—snow. |
| Oswego, N. Y. | A. M. | E. | 29° as | Snowing. |
| Baltimore, Md. | A. M. | S. E. | 30° as | Slight fall of snow. |
| Dunkirk, N. Y. | P. M. | — | — | Warm—pleasant. |
| Hornellsville | P. M. | — | — | Clear and cold. |
| Elmira, N. Y. | P. M. | — | 21° as | Clear. |
| Port Jervis | P. M. | — | — | Clear and cold. |
| Newburg, N. Y. | P. M. | — | 32° as | Clear and warmer. |
| Norfolk, Va. | P. M. | — | — | Heavy snow storm. |
| New-Haven, Ct | P. M. | N. W. | 24° as | Clear. |
| Halifax, N. S. | P. M. | — | 0° | Gale continues. |
| Rochester, N. Y | P. M. | — | 22° as | Clear and pleasant. |
| Syracuse, N. Y. | P. M. | — | 21° as | Clear and pleasant. |
| Albany, N. Y. | P. M. | — | 19° as | Clear and pleasant. |
| Boston, Mass. | P. M. | N. W. | 22° as | — |
| Springfield, Ms | P. M. | — | 18° as | Clear and fine. |
| Charlestown | P. M. | — | 16° bs | Clear. |
| Washington | P. M. | N. W. | 32° as | Cloudy. |
| Hartford, Conn | P. M. | — | 19° as | Bright and clear. |
| Philadelphia | P. M. | N. E. | 25° as | Clear. |
| Chicago, Ill. | P. M. | — | 11° as | Clear. |

☞ The American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless acknowledge the receipt of twenty-five dresses, sixty-three yards calico, one piece cambric, and one piece Canton flannel, from the Committee of the Charity Ball and Calico Dress Soirée.

## [illegible]

**Inquiry Into the President's [illegible]—[illegible]**

[illegible], Wednesday, [illegible]

The [illegible] Scott, but from what cause it is difficult to learn. [illegible] There are no "[illegible]" in that vicinity, and whatever they do is done from no selfish or partisan motives. The following will give some light upon the subject:

LETTER FROM A SUFFERER AT FORT SCOTT.

LITTLE OSAGE, K. T., JAN. [illegible], 1858.

GENTLEMEN—SIR: I have been a resident of Fort Scott for some time past, and am a Free-State man in principle. For that principle—I know of no other [illegible]—last Thursday I was surrounded by a mob, with guns and revolvers [illegible] to give them about $100 in cash, also an order for [illegible] horses, and the key to my grocery and bakery. [illegible] they took possession of, [illegible] with great difficulty that I escaped with my life.

They now have the [illegible] a writ, and have fined him $100 for [illegible] about their proceedings. They have [illegible] prisoner also. Every Free-State man has been compelled to leave the Fort to save their lives. No Free-State man is safe where he is obliged to [illegible] company. We learn, also, that they [illegible] to invade the Little Osage, to [illegible] rebellion, and no doubt they will [illegible] early to pay them for their trouble.

I am the man that bailed out [illegible] there is one reason for my [illegible]

D. [illegible]

The author of the above is known [illegible] man, and I can vouch for all it contains. [illegible] also, that the Free-State men have [illegible] interest in the buildings at the Fort, [illegible] and it was reported that the town would [illegible] yesterday by the outraged people in that vicinity. We can but hope for some better settlement of the difficulty; still it is not easy to conceive man [illegible] their indignation under such circumstances.

A rich affair has just occurred with the Board of Commissioners appointed by the Territorial Legislature to investigate frauds at the two last elections. They have been taking testimony, [illegible] and papers, &c., and on Saturday last [illegible] was before them. He [illegible] and knowledge of his office [illegible] questioned relative to the election returns [illegible] been sent in to CALHOUN, as they wanted to find them, for the purpose of learning the fate of the Delaware Crossing returns, and to know exactly who [illegible] elected, and by what majorities. He swore that they had been sent for by CALHOUN, and [illegible] they had been taken to Washington [illegible] came for them, saying he [illegible] by CALHOUN, and he gave him the box containing all the returns, and had not seen them since.

Through a spiritual agency, or some other, it was revealed that the returns were hid in Lecompton, and on Monday the Board of Commissioners made the following complaint to Judge MILLER:

COMPLAINT OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS TO INVESTIGATE ELECTION FRAUDS.

TERRITORY OF KANSAS—County of Douglas, ss.—To the Honorable the Judge of the Probate Court of Douglas County:

Your complainants, HENRY J. ADAMS, DILLON PICKERING, E. B. TAYLOR, J. B. ABBOTT and THOMAS EWING, Jr., represent to your Honor—

That they, with H. T. GREEN and ELI MOORE, constitute a Board of Commissioners, under the acts of Jan. 14, Jan. 18, and Jan. 22, 1858, whose duty it is to investigate the frauds committed in this Territory at the election on the Constitution of the 21st of December, 1857, and at the election of officers under it of the 4th of January, 1858. That said Board, under such acts, has the right to the possession of the election returns, which have been sent to the Judges of said elections of the several precincts of the Territory, to JOHN CALHOUN, the President of the Convention, so long as the possession of them may be necessary for the purposes of such investigation. That said JOHN CALHOUN, the custodian of said returns, is absent from this Territory, and beyond the process of the Board. That L. A. MCLEAN, a resident of Lecompton, and the chief clerk in the office of said CALHOUN, has testified, before the Board that said CALHOUN left the said returns in the said MCLEAN's possession, and that they subsequently, about the 18th or 19th of January, 1858, a person whose name was to him unknown called on him, and stated that he had been sent for said returns by JOHN CALHOUN, and that he, said MCLEAN, delivered said returns to the said messenger, and has not since had possession of the same.

That they have been informed and verily believe that said returns have been stolen or embezzled, and that they are now concealed in or about the building in which is the office of the Surveyor-General of Lecompton, or in or about a building adjacent thereto. And they ask that a search warrant may be issued by your Honor directing the Sheriff of this county to take said returns from their place of concealment, and bring them before your Honor; and that said returns may be delivered to this Board for examination, and then returned to such persons as may appear to have authority to receive them.

HENRY J. ADAMS,
THOMAS EWING, JR.,
DILLON PICKERING,
J. B. ABBOTT,
E. B. TAYLOR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this [illegible] day of February, A. D. 1858.

JOSIAH MILLER, Judge of Probate.

After mature consideration, Judge MILLER issued the following, to which is appended the return of Sheriff WALKER:

SEARCH-WARRANT FOR ELECTION RETURNS.

TERRITORY OF KANSAS—County of Douglas, ss.—The Territory of Kansas to the Sheriff of Douglas County, greeting:

*Whereas*, it appears to me, JOSIAH MILLER, Judge of Probate, in and for the County of Douglas, that the following goods and chattels, to wit: the election returns of the several precincts, of an election held in this Territory on the 21st day of December, 1857, on the Constitution framed at Lecompton; and also the returns of the several precincts of an election held on the 4th day of January, A. D., 1858, for officers under that Constitution, were, on or about the 18th or 19th of January, A. D., 1858, by some person or persons, feloniously taken, stolen, carried away, embezzled, and secreted from the custody of the proper authorities, and from the proper place of deposit, in the city of Lecompton, in the County aforesaid; and *Whereas*, Henry J. Adams, Dillon Pickering, E. B. Taylor, Thomas Ewing, Jr., and J. B. Abbott, members of the Board of Commissioners to investigate election frauds, do declare, on oath, that said Board have the right of possession to the said returns for the purpose of their investigation, and that they verily believe that said election returns are now concealed in or about the building in which is the office of the Surveyor-General in Lecompton, County aforesaid, or a building adjacent thereto. These are therefore to command you, in the name of the Territory of Kansas with the necessary and proper assistance, to enter in the day-time the said buildings and adjacent premises, in which is the office of the Surveyor-General, in Lecompton County aforesaid, and also the buildings and premises adjacent thereto, and there diligently search for the said goods and chattels, and if the same or any part thereof, be found upon such search, that you bring the goods so found forthwith before me, to be disposed of and dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal of Court, this [illegible] day of February, A. D. 1858.

JOSIAH MILLER, Judge of Probate.

I, L. A. MCLEAN, Chief Clerk of the Surveyor-General's Office, at Lecompton, hereby solemnly protest against the execution of the above writ, this [illegible] day of February, A. D. 1858. L. A. MCLEAN.

CERTIFICATE OF SHERIFF.

Executed the within warrant, (not searching any of the buildings within described,) by removing a pile of wood situated on the premises herein described, and adjacent to the office of the Surveyor-General, and by *digging from under it a box buried in the earth about eight inches deep, supposed to contain the election returns herein described*, which box is herewith delivered in open Court, without having been opened by any person.

This, [illegible] day of February, A. D. 1858.

SAML. WALKER,
Sheriff Douglas County, K. T.

Last evening the box was brought into open Court before Judge MILLER, and in presence of several hundred witnesses it was opened by the Sheriff, and found to contain several large rolls of papers. [illegible] DEITZLER, G. W. DEITZLER, and C. W. BABCOCK, were then sworn, when they proceeded to examine the contents of the box. They soon became satisfied, and testified that they had seen the same papers before at Lecompton, about the 13th of January, when they were invited to count the returns with CALHOUN. They identified these as the same papers. The Judge then issued an order that the papers be delivered to the Board for a term not exceeding ten days, in order to facilitate their investigations, and that at the expiration of the time they be delivered to the Governor of the Territory, to be held in trust for the proper authorities. They then went to a private room and on examination, found the Delaware Crossing returns numbering 336, duly certified, [illegible] worth County, as well as the whole Territory, to the Pro-Slavery men. The Commissioners report that the whole census of Oxford Precinct reports that the whole number of legal votes is 33, and that over half of these are Free State. This is case number two.

RANDOLPH.

A lady leaving home was thus addressed by her little boy: "Mamma, will you remember and bring me a penny whistle; and let it be a religious one, that I can use it on Sunday."

## RACHEL.

[illegible]

... a comtesse [illegible] could not take place! She [illegible] fell in with anybody in whom she [illegible] confide, and she was always too [illegible] to slip out of a false position before it became finally fatal. Before she went to the [illegible] she was engaged to a young man, just [illegible] as poor as herself, who had been of use to her, and whom she possibly might have married, had he not gone to Algiers to seek his fortune, and forgotten to come back to France till [illegible] with RACHEL and she with [illegible]. RACHEL's friends, at her instance, [illegible] to a literary man with whom she had been quite intimate for several months. He was young and desperately in love with her; he [illegible] that, with his small patrimony and his [illegible] he might contrive to live with RACHEL, [illegible] depending on her talents, and he [illegible] of the risks attendant on a green-room [illegible]. So he accepted the proposal. After a [illegible] evening as usual to the house [illegible] where he found RACHEL and her [illegible] the trunks. RACHEL was evidently much agitated, and a very broken and unhappy conversation took place in the German [illegible] last, however, SARAH FELIX [illegible] the lover out of his dilemma. There had been a family quarrel at dinner. RACHEL had been [illegible] and outraged—had sworn to quit Paris, and had taken three places, one for herself, one for her maid, and one for her sister, in the [illegible] stage for the next morning. What was she to do when she got to [illegible]? She did not know. Of course if she had gone, papa FELIX would have gone after her and the [illegible] would have taken measures to [illegible] the fugitive actress. But nothing of the sort was necessary. The family quarrel was healed up, a reconciliation was effected, and the [illegible]. But the sagacious lover took the [illegible] withdrew. A third time RACHEL planned matrimony—with a journalist—a man of the greatest generosity, whose character was, in all respects, a vivid contrast with her own [illegible] nature. RACHEL quite fascinated him, [illegible] to her family, and the marriage was arranged over a dinner at the *Rocher de Cancale*, in a company of distinguished Republicans. The [illegible] formal offer to her mother at a picnic at Montmorency. When the party came home RACHEL [illegible] herself in a passion of tears on the [illegible] her sister, declaring that *he* did not love her, and that the marriage *must* be broken off. The lover gave back her troth. He had been playing [illegible], but very possibly did not [illegible], though his many friends had no doubt on the subject.

RACHEL, who might have been the type of SHAKESPEARE's "woman fickle as the wave," was very fond of receiving declarations of love, and used to make not a little fun of her adorers in the [illegible] her intimate friends. One of her suitors, whom she used to describe as being "just as big as a dog when he sits on his hind legs," conceived the [illegible] notion of painting a water-color of the [illegible] in Switzerland, to which RACHEL had been carried after her birth. (She was born in a wagon.) This picture he offered her on her birthday. She was greatly touched by the gift, but we [illegible] keep it a great while. Another [illegible], handsome young man of rank, was obliged to quit France rather suddenly in the following circumstances. There was a certain M. De [illegible] wealthy peer of France, who devoted himself to RACHEL. He was a young-old [illegible] of fifty-five or sixty, in the finest state of preservation, and he no doubt disliked the attentions of his youthful rival. So he wrote RACHEL a letter full of more or less fatherly advice, in which he impugned the moral character of the youth by a single pretty decisive phrase, and told her she must no longer receive him. This letter RACHEL gave to her mother, and her mother [illegible] allowed M. —— to see it. Not five hours afterward M. —— met the Peer of France on the *Boulevard des Capucines*, walked up to him, and gave him a cut across the face with a horsewhip which drew blood. The police were up in arms, but M. —— got a passport at once, and hurried off to Granada. There he met a young Spanish [illegible], whom he finally married. His riding-whip made him brother-in-law of the King of Spain. (Probably this story refers to the young [illegible], the brother of a well-known [illegible] of New-York.) In 1841, RACHEL, [illegible] and spent the previous evening with the author of *vaudevillistes*, (M. SCRIBE,) [illegible] "I am rich," he had said to her, "and my heart is still young—I should be happy to offer you my hand." Did he ever make [illegible]? We may be allowed to doubt it. The [illegible], however, did send her a [illegible] with an invitation to adorn by her presence a punch-party, in honor of her[illegible]. She accepted neither proposition.

She had a mania, too, for making promises which she never kept as well as for contracting engagements which she always broke. Sometimes her hospitalities were defeated by her [illegible], who was a miracle of economy. One of RACHEL's friends once resolved to catch the ball [illegible]. One day he was admiring an [illegible] at her house. "Do you admire it?" [illegible] "I embroidered it myself, and I need it in my last convalescence. Pray accept it." "With pleasure; but it weighs at least a hundred pounds." "Never mind. I accept it, and I will carry it [illegible] the head of the nearest porter!" No sooner said than done—the visitor went, the porter came, and RACHEL hardly knew whether to laugh or cry when she saw her chair vanish.

However, she set very little store by the gifts that were given to her. * * * * *

The history of her singing of the "Marseillaise," which electrified Paris in 1848, the New-York [illegible] years afterwards, is odd enough.

One evening, in the *entr'acts* of "Camille," she said to Mr. LOCKROY, who was in her box, "I have a notion that will turn the heads of all Paris." "Pray, what is it?" "*The Marseillaise.*" "*The Marseillaise!* why, what do you mean?" "Mean? why I shall sing it!" "Sing the *Marseillaise?* can you sing?" "No! but that makes no difference! I've hit on a kind of a chant—you shall see!" "And when, pray?" "To-night, at supper!" When she went home, she put all her family at one end of the room—put herself in front of the piano with a *tri-color* in her hand, and went on with her song which she had been secretly learning for some time. We know how she sang it.

In June, July, and August, 1848, she went to the south of France, on her leave of absence. It now appears that she was charged, through the intervention of LEDRU ROLLIN, then Minister of the Interior, with a commission to *popularize the Republic by singing the Marseillaise in the Provinces.* This curious fact came out in a trial at the Court of Appeals at Lyons, March 7, 1849, when the Felix family were cast in 5,000 francs damages and costs, for breaking their engagements with the Lyons Theatre.

The art of *log-rolling*, it will be seen, is practiced in France as well as in America, and with at least as much success. It is instructive, too, to see the necessity of "popularizing the Republic" admitted by so furious a Republican as LEDRU ROLLIN, who boldly denies the validity of the Emperor's election by the very populations he himself thus tried to convert to Republicanism! Fancy a Committee of Conservatives in New-York or Boston, trying to "popularize the Union" by sending Miss LOUISA PYNE to sing "Hail Columbia" through the land!

## THE CURRENCY AND CREDIT.

### Principles of a True Monetary System.

#### NUMBER THREE.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In my last article I showed, first, that money was not wealth, but merely the representative of it,—a conventional sign used to facilitate the exchange of products; and, second, that any material or substance can be used for money, provided the issues are properly regulated.

I had intended to explain in the present article the mode of creating the new currency, but on reflection I deem it best to prepare the way still farther for a comprehension of the subject, by explaining how gold and silver came to be used as a circulating medium, and why a true currency could not, up to the present time, have been established. I will also point out the defects of a specie currency, and compare them with the advantages of one based on scientific principles.

Money grows out of the necessity which exists of exchanging products. Men are engaged in different avocations or branches of work; they produce different articles, which they must exchange with each other. This they cannot do by direct barter; the farmer cannot exchange an ox, for example, for a suit of clothes, as the tailor does not want the ox, and he cannot exchange it with the butcher, who wants the ox, as he does not need what the butcher has to give, namely, dressed meat. The exchange of products, called commerce, would be paralyzed, if some sign or medium of exchange, with a fixed value attached to it, which all recognized and which all received, were not resorted to. This sign or token is what is called MONEY. The necessity of it, then, grows out of the necessity of exchanging products; it is simply a contrivance for facilitating exchanges. It may either be a product of which the great majority have need—as arrows among savages, furs among Northern tribes—or a conventional sign, like gold and silver coins, bank notes, &c.

In pastoral or patriarchal times, when cattle-breeding was the main occupation of men, it is probable that cattle were used as the medium of exchange. In the early times of Greece, before gold and silver were discovered, the ox no doubt was the money—that is, the standard of value, the medium of exchange then used. The shield of Glaucus, remarks HOMER, cost one hundred oxen. The first gold coin made was stamped with the image of an ox, and was called an ox, showing that on the introduction of the metals, the original standard of value was preserved; the coin was simply substituted in the place of it.

As industry began to be more developed, and as exchanges multiplied, it became necessary to find some more convenient medium of exchange—something more easy to transport and preserve. With the progress of Society the metals began to be worked; gold and silver were discovered; the instinct or inventive genius of man soon suggested that they might be used for money. They answer to an admirable extent the purposes of a circulating medium, and are in fact the only one that could be employed in early times. Being found in limited quantities, the amount cannot be either very rapidly or very greatly increased, and as a consequence balance and equilibrium are maintained of necessity in the circulation; then, again, they are divisible into small parts, furnishing coins of different denominations, and are not liable to rust and decay.

Gold and silver are the primitive currency furnished to man by Nature, as horses, camels, and reindeer are the primitive means of travel and transportation; but as man progresses, and creates for himself the instrumentalities which he requires for the accomplishment of his destiny on earth, he discovers scientific means of travel and transportation, like the railroad, far superior to the primitive means furnished him by Nature. In like manner he can and will discover a scientific currency, which will as far exceed, in the functions it has to perform, the present gold and silver one, as the locomotive exceeds the horse.

I will now explain [illegible] gold and silver [illegible] as [illegible] up to [illegible] the [illegible] and why a true and scientific [illegible] of exchange could not [illegible]. The world is only just now ready for it, and that only perhaps in two or three of the most advanced nations of the world.

In times of political instability and vicissitudes, of despotism or arbitrary rule; of wars and revolutions, it is necessary to have a currency over which neither states nor individuals can exercise any control—that is, which they cannot increase at will, or regulate to suit their views or policy. A fixed and inflexible currency, which nature regulates and controls, is indispensable in such times, precisely as kings and despots are necessary in the government of nations when the people have not the intelligence and the sentiment of order necessary to govern themselves. Had a paper currency, like that in use among us, existed in the past, kings and despots would, in their wars and in all great emergencies, have issued it in quantities to suit their purposes, and have thrown such amounts into circulation as to debase and render it worthless. As a consequence, gold and silver, or some other metal, which were above the power of kings—which they could not create, and the quantity of which they could not increase at will—had to be employed. A scientific currency, devised by human genius, regulated by the commercial wants of the community or the amount of products to be exchanged, and made to perform, in the most economical manner, its true function, was impossible. The same law applies to other inventions. The electric telegraph, and even the railroad, would have been impossible in the troubled times of the [illegible]; they would have been destroyed and rendered useless by wars, invasions and other disorders.

A specie currency is self-regulating; it requires for its management neither financial skill, nor honesty nor justice on the part of men; it maintains regularity and order in the industrial affairs of society, and that in spite of the ignorance, rapacity and selfishness of States or individuals; hence its necessity in the imperfect stages of human society.

Gold and silver are the primitive and preliminary currency of mankind, adapted to periods of war and despotic rule, to imperfect and incoherent political and social organizations. These periods still continue, and there are but very few nations which are ready for a radical change in the monetary system.

The great and practical problem to be solved, is the discovery of a true and scientific currency, adapted to the industrial wants of society, serving its *real* interests,—those of PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY,—instead of serving the interests of traffic, speculation, stock-jobbing and monopolies of all kinds.

Having explained briefly the origin and necessity of a specie currency, we will now point out some of its radical defects, and explain the principles on which a true currency should be based.

DEFECTS OF A SPECIE CURRENCY.

1. It is a very expensive currency, on account of the cost and labor of mining, working and minting the material of which it is composed, and also on account of the value of the metals themselves, which serve many useful purposes in society.

2. It is an artificial and arbitrary currency, since instead of representing real wealth or the products of labor, which a true currency should do, it represents only its own intrinsic value, and can be employed as a currency simply on account of its natural scarcity.

3. It flows to and is accumulated in large cities, where it is used in traffic, speculation, stock-jobbing, etc., instead of being invested in agriculture and other branches of productive labor.

4. It has a circulation separate from and independent of the products of industry, which a true currency should not have.

5. Circulating independently of the products of industry, it can be concentrated in the hands of, and be monopolized by, capitalists, bankers and financial operators, who, having the control of it, *can charge for the* USE *of it*. This gives rise to the principle of INTEREST ON MONEY, which would not exist under a true currency. The classes who control the currency can withdraw it from circulation, hoard it, produce artificial scarcities, which people call "hard times," charge such rates of interest as they choose for the use of it, and employ it in private speculations and financial schemes of all kinds.

6. It prevents the free, natural and untrammeled exchange of products with each other, for the reason that they must fain be converted into gold and silver—must find buyers who have gold and silver to purchase them—before such exchange can be effected. The result of this is that the commercial and banking classes, which control the currency—*the instrument of exchange*—are masters of the circulation of products; they can speculate to an unlimited extent upon them as they pass from the hands of the producer to those of the consumer; they can even refuse to give credit or to purchase, in which case they can stop the exchange of products, stop production, and paralyze the industry of a nation.

BASIS OF A TRUE CURRENCY.

1. A true currency should be based upon and represent *directly* the products of labor, the exchange of which it is its function to facilitate. In this respect it would differ from the present metallic currency, which represents only the scarcity and intrinsic value of the so-called precious metals.

2. It should be created and issued by the State, that is, the people collectively, and be controlled by the State instead of by individuals, corporations and companies, which manage it to suit their own ends and make of it an instrument of private gain and speculation.

3. It should be loaned on the security or pledge of real wealth, that is, the products of industry, which require to be exchanged, and not on indorsed notes or individual security, as under the present system. Credit, based on individual security, places the monopoly of it in the hands of the commercial and financial classes, and gives rise to irregular issues of the currency, to favoritism in loans, to financial mismanagement and to panics and revulsions.

4. It should be redeemable in the products of industry or real wealth—not in specie—and thus be rendered wholly independent of gold and silver, the supremacy and control of which in regulating the exchange of products should be destroyed. Purchasing all things which are required, and being taken by the State for taxes and tolls, it would soon acquire universal confidence and a universal circulation.

5. It should be loaned at a rate which would be just sufficient to cover the cost of issuing and managing it; the rate would yet exceed 1 per cent. per annum. Thus the principal and interest on money would be destroyed, and credit be rendered virtually gratuitous.

6. It should be loaned at all times on the security of real wealth or the staple products of industry. Credit would thus be thrown open to the producing classes, and be made always accessible to those engaged in the legitimate exchange of products.

In my next, I will explain without further preamble, the mode of creating and issuing the new Currency. A. B.

## The Yellow Fever of 1856.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Allow me to correct your impressions as to the prevalence of Yellow Fever at Bay Ridge during the Summer of 1856. With the exception of three cases the sickness was confined *entirely* to the shore, and to that part of it where bedding, clothing and other articles, thrown overboard from the infected vessels, had drifted and landed. These three cases were, a boy who had been playing and picking up articles on the beach—a farmer who had been fishing among the yellow-fever vessels anchored near Fort Hamilton, and a young woman who assisted in the care of a family on the shore, several members of which were fatally affected with the disease. The boy was taken sick at home, half a mile from the shore, and died, but the other two persons, living in the same vicinity, recovered. During the illness of the latter they were visited by many persons, who, ignorant of the disease under which they were suffering, took no precautions to escape an attack, but notwithstanding their exposure the disease was not communicated. Similar cases of exposure and exemption occurred at Fort Hamilton, Gowanus, Flatbush and other places.

From the facts developed during the prevalence of the fever at Fort Hamilton, Bay Ridge, Gowanus and Governor's Island, it is evident the disease is of *marine* origin, and although it does sometimes spread slightly into the interior, yet it is generally confined to the *margin of the water*; and when it does spread, its progress is very slow, and, in our Northern climate, before it can make any material advance, is met and conquered by the Autumnal frost.

A RESIDENT OF BAY RIDGE.

## The Broadway.

CHARLESTOWN, N. H., Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

SIR: Some time since I noticed in your paper a criticism upon the phrase "The Broadway," as used by Mr. THACKERAY. He seems to have had some authority for the addition of the article *the*, for I find in that famous trial of what was called the negro plot, or conspiracy in 1741, which should have been called a conspiracy of the *whites against the* negroes, the following phrases used before the Court, as reported by Judge HORSMANDEN, viz.: "Coming up *the* broadway," "At the end of *the* broadway next the field," and "As they went along *the* broadway." &c. N. B.

## Official Statistics of the Victorian Gold Fields.

The latest official information concerning the gold production of Victoria is contained in returns received last June at the Colonial Office in London, from Governor BARKLY, and extending down to the last day of February. The returns for November and December, 1856, received in April, disclose a state of things which bears satisfactorily a comparison with the corresponding period of the preceding year. The number of diggers' licenses issued was 8,602, whilst in the last two months of 1855 only 5,530 were taken out. Fresh auriferous districts were brought into operation, and the quantity of gold forwarded to the shipping ports increased from 426,259 ounces to 471,180 ounces during the respective periods. The export fees paid by private individuals appear to have been 2500 less, but the banks, which, paying duty on large quantities at a time for exportation, got it carried free from the gold fields, extended their shipments from 408,810 ounces to 513,378 ounces; whilst, notwithstanding this excess of more than 100,000 ounces exported, the quantity in deposit in the gold offices only fell from 57,127 ounces to 47,159 ounces, or little over 10,000 ounces reduction in stock. The aggregate addition during the year to the population of the gold fields was about 35,000 persons, the number on the 31st December, 1856, having been 146,047, and on the corresponding day of last year 131,000; but the effective addition, or increase of adult males, was only 3,693. Governor BARKLY notices, as a gratifying feature of the returns on this head, that although the proportional distribution at the different diggings varied greatly from the previous year, indicating the continued migratory habits of a large portion of the diggers, the number of women and children had everywhere increased, even in some of the localities which had been comparatively deserted, showing that those who did remain had become permanent settlers. The Chinese, to whom so strong an objection has been expressed, seem from the returns to have diminished in numbers from 19,244 to 18,109 instead of, as supposed, increasing; the Colonial newspapers seldom estimate them at less than 30,000 or 35,000; but, as Sir H. BARKLY conceives, on no very accurate data.

The total produce of the Victorian gold fields during 1856 was 3,533,527 ounces, or 147 tons, 4 cwt., 2 qrs., 10 pounds, 7 ounces, the value of which at 80 shillings per ounce would be £14,134,108, showing an average of about £1,200,000 per month. The produce of the preceding year was exceeded by about 24 tons, which is attributed to the extended use of steam power in connection with quartz-crushing. This auxiliary was introduced in 1855, but the want of a proper knowledge of the process was against any great increase in the yield of gold resulting from its use. With an additional year's experience, the quantity of gold produced by amalgamation has increased to nearly one-eighth of the produce of the year. That the crushing of quartz will ultimately be the main source whence the bulk of the gold produce of Australia will be derived, is doubted by no one conversant with the progress of that branch of the business. The many crude and imperfect machines at present in operation on the gold fields are being gradually displaced by more perfect machinery, with the general adoption of which, it is expected that the yield of gold will increase year by year. Looking at the comparative produce since 1852, we find a decline to 1854, and from that period to the close of 1856 a proportionate increase, the yield of the last-mentioned year being nearly equal to that of 1852. In New South Wales, on the contrary, the decrease was progressive and rapid during the whole period.

The amount brought down by Government escort during the two months ended Feb. 28, 1857, was 414,764 ounces, valued at £1,659,058, which was somewhat less than in the corresponding period of 1856, a result attributed to the want of water at some of the diggings. The number of licenses issued was 6,466, nearly half of the number to diggers in the Ballarat District. The quantity of gold remaining on deposit at the gold offices on the last day of February was 43,597 ozs. The total population of the gold fields had diminished to 176,585, of which number 19,776 were Chinese, showing an increase of that nation. The number of women was 27,067, of whom only two were Chinese, and of children 38,094, including three juvenile Celestials. The largest proportion of females was at Sandhurst, where they numbered 8,150 to 11,650, and the smallest at Avoca, where there were only 3,340 to 32,784 adult males. The largest population was in the last-named diggings; but those of Ballarat were the most productive, one-fourth of the total population obtaining one-third of the total production of gold.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

### Action of the Democratic Ward and County Committee of Boston and Suffolk County on the Lecompton Question—Democratic Future in Boston.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 11, 1858.

The Democratic Ward and County Committee held an adjourned meeting last evening, to decide the fate of the Lecompton Constitution. This organization is the official mouth-piece of the Democracy of Suffolk County, which includes the cities of Boston and Chelsea, and the towns of North Chelsea and Winthrop. Last week Col. WRIGHT reported resolves to it, going the whole length in favor of Lecomptonism, and as much further as possible. They were laid over until last evening, when the Colonel read a long report in their favor, which came from three-fourths of the Committee that had the subject in hand. The minority also made a report. There was a fiery debate on Alderman SILAS PEIRCE's motion that the resolves of Col. WRIGHT were ill-timed, uncalled-for, and in any case of doubtful utility. The Alderman denounced the Lecompton Constitution as a perfect swindle, and said its adoption by the Democracy would lead to their defeat everywhere. Mr. PEIRCE is a wealthy merchant, a good citizen, and a man of talent and energy, and who has been kept down by his fidelity to Democratic principles. I have seen him support JACKSON, VAN BUREN, POLK, CASS, PIERCE and BUCHANAN; and he is the very last man to have any sympathy with "Black Republicans." The debate was very animated, and gentlemen hit each other very hard. The minority report was rejected, 19 nays to 10 yeas. A motion to adjourn was lost; and then Col. WRIGHT's resolves were adopted, 26 yeas to 17 nays. Office-holding and office-ruling influences prevailed over independence. The minority of the Committee represent the majority of Suffolk Democrats—who are Douglas men. All, however, depends upon the fate of the Lecompton Constitution; should Kansas be admitted into the Union with that Constitution, our Democrats will all "acquiesce," and all the more readily because of the bigotry, stupidity and intolerance of the ruling portion of the national opposition in Massachusetts.

Anti-Lecompton resolves were introduced into our House of Representatives yesterday. They don't amount to much, and their adoption will not have any effect at Washington. A State that passes strong resolves, and is represented by its weakest men in Congress, cannot expect to accomplish much at the national capital.

Yesterday a Democrat was elected to fill a vacancy in our Board of Aldermen, by a plurality of 453, and a majority over all others of 447. This has an ugly look, and being the first election of the year, it naturally encourages the Democrats.

Cold weather set in last night, when there was quite a hurricane. If the "snap" should continue, we may not have to import our ice from Maine.

THYME.

THE RHODE ISLAND MIRACLE.—The story of Mr. BOURN's miraculous paralysis of sight and speech, and of his restoration by direct divine interposition, is going through the papers again, with this heading. It was, as long since explained in this paper, simply a case of [illegible], cured by the skillful application of the ordinary remedies of medical science. There was no more miracle about it than there is in every other case where the means that Divine Providence has placed in the hands of men are employed for the relief of human suffering.—*Providence Journal.*

## Sending Culprits to Sea.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1858.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In your issue of to-day [illegible] following report of the trial and sentence of FRANCIS BURKE for petit larceny:

"FRANCIS BURKE [illegible] larceny, with which [illegible] H. [illegible] him. A friend of the prisoner [illegible] to send him to sea. Judge CONNOLLY [illegible] hold [illegible] responsible for his [illegible]. New, don't send him to Norfolk—a five days' voyage. He must go to sea to stay the same length of time that we should have sent him up for."

Now, Mr. Editor, by what right or color of law do our Judges make *prisons* of our merchant ships for the thieves and rogues of this City. Almost every day charges are made against masters and officers of our merchant ships for brutality and cruelty at sea. These charges, in many cases trumped up and sworn to by the convicts who are sent by your Judges on our ships to serve out a sentence for crimes such as the above, and often that of arson and perjury. I would, with all due courtesy, ask the Judges of our Criminal Courts what we, as masters of vessels, have done, that we should suffer this injustice. Is it right that young men who are learning the trade before the mast, should be obliged to associate with such company? As an act of justice to our captains and officers, as well as to our seamen, (many of whom are men of character and respectability,) let this manner of disposing of criminals be at once stopped, and *they* will confer a lasting favor on the American merchant marine. H. C. B.

## The New-Haven Affray.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Feb. 11, 1858.

WILLIAM MILES, the fireman wounded in the late riot, died this morning about 2 o'clock. Yesterday afternoon he was reported to be better, and hopes were indulged of his recovery. His death, of course, gives the investigation the form of a Coroner's inquest. The Jury were impanneled this morning, and after viewing the body adjourned to meet this afternoon at Justice BENNETT's office. The examination will, for the present, be private. I understand from the best authority that no facts have been elicited thus far calculated to fasten guilt on any particular person. The excitement both in town and in college has subsided somewhat, though it has by no means ceased. Reports are constantly being circulated which, though manifestly absurd, cause incidentally [illegible]. Last night it was said that the firemen had resolved to attack the college buildings. The fact that they were having a ball out at Westville, and that they might, perhaps, by talking the matter over, get up sufficient excitement to carry out the project, gave a shade of probability to the rumor, and for an hour or two the students were in an intense state of excitement. They collected all the firearms they could find, rallied in North Middle College, barricaded and bolted the doors, and [illegible] by running bullets. Some of the members of the Faculty were in one of the rooms, and for a time it seemed as though their deliberations would be likely to assume the *form* of a council of war. The cold night air, however, soon extinguished the enthusiasm of the self-constituted sentries, and all were glad, after a while, to yield to the invasion of sleep, remembering that of the firemen only in dreams.

Common report says that some of the members of the Skull and Bones Fraternity retreated within the impenetrable stone walls of their hall in High-street, whether to make their own safety certain, or fearing an attack on the building, I cannot say. It is certain, however, that the badge of their great rival, Phi Beta Kappa, bears the stain of no such ignoble retreat.

The rumor to which I alluded, as absurd, that carriages returning from a party at the house of one of the citizens, were stopped and searched, by partisans of the firemen, to ascertain whether they contained students, proves after all to have been true. Two carriages were stopped by them. One contained a Sophomore, in company with two ladies. The driver denied having any students inside, and while he was parleying with the men who had stopped him, the Sophomore managed to conceal himself behind the ample crinoline of his companions, and thus eluded observation.

But this is hardly the time to present the ludicrous side of an affair which has terminated so disastrously. The students implicated in the affray have retained H. B. HARRISON, Esq., as their counsel. W.

## Help Wanted for the Poor.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

DEAR SIR: Allow me to acknowledge through your valuable paper the receipt of $11 from an unknown friend, $2 from C. H. [illegible], and $1 from a distant friend, in addition to former favors. We are now in need of more funds for the poor. We have had calls for shoes and to pay rents, some of which we could not refuse. One of these, a lone widow with two children, and one of them a consumptive, wept tears of gratitude when her rent was paid. A poor and almost dying girl, who is looked after by a colporteur, could not thank us enough for a dollar given just in her time of need. Mainly we want bread for the families who can get but one meal per day and a slender one at that. How many would increase their own happiness by remembering this appeal. Generous man, come and help us feed the hungry. To one who said he was starving, yesterday, I gave a loaf of bread; and to a poor man the last funds I had to buy his wife and children some bread. Who can realize a richer pleasure than that of feeding the hungry? *No one loses by gifts of this kind.* We have conferred the past quarter benefits on 357 families in distress. The calls are yet very numerous and, when out of funds, sorely perplexing. Shall we be compelled to cease from this greatly-needed work and labor of love? I think not. Every appeal has hitherto been nobly responded to. Come then with the "material aid" to our rescue. The poor will then bless you, God will recompense you, and conscience will approve the act of mercy. Funds may be left with any of the following persons, and we will guarantee their faithful appropriation: H. J. BAKER & BROTHERS, No. 142 Water-street; W. W. CORNELL, No. 139 Centre-street; J. L. VANBOSKIRK, No. 166 Pearl-street; J. COOKE, No. 126 Charlton-street; and B. LENANGAN, No. 189 Mott-street, or the writer.

Yours respectfully,

W. HENRY SMITH, No. 386 Broome-street,
New-York Conference City Missionary.

## Business at the South.

*Extract from a Business Letter, dated*

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1858.

Business men here are finding a worse time of it than they expected. On account of the low price of cotton it has been kept back, the planters thinking that they could force consumers to terms, but they are now beginning to hurry it forward, so that there is more cotton coming into Memphis than at any former period. Sales are made at from 7 to 10¾c., about the same here as at New-Orleans, the exchange paying the difference.

There would be many failures here during the coming Spring if people could be obliged to pay their debts, but the laws are all made for the debtor. The Winter has been so light that a large part of heavy Winter goods would have lain over even in good times.

## A Poor Folks' Court.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Will you allow me to suggest that the reporter of the TIMES who reported the fact of my having made a communication to the honorable Board of Supervisors yesterday, has made a slight error as to the disposition of my communication. It was laid on the table—the President, Mr. PURDY, voting in the negative on the motion, Supervisor BLUNT having previously moved to refer it to the Committee on "Courts, &c."—I don't know the parliamentary name of the Committee. I desire to call public attention to the necessity of courts for the speedy collection of small debts, at small costs, in this City, and I shall, I trust, be able to show the people that my first suggestion was properly addressed to the Board of Supervisors.

It is a little singular that the gentleman who moved that I have leave to withdraw my communication, in a later part of the same evening's session stated openly that, after study, he was not able clearly to define the powers and duties of the Board of Supervisors. JOSEPH BRECK.

THE COLLINS LINE.—It has been announced that "the steamer *Atlantic* will not sail on Saturday, nor will any other steamer of the Collins line leave for Europe until a settlement is made of past dues from the Government, which now exceed $160,000, and more encouragement is offered for the continuance of the same." We presume that the amount claimed as now due is the sum of the deductions made by the proper departments from the usual compensation on account of the performance of the mail service by other vessels than those mentioned in the contract; that is, the deductions have been made in consequence of the inferior character of the service performed.—*Washington Union.*

## [illegible]

[illegible]

... But it would seem that there is something still more honored by England, if England be represented by those who have the gift of titles and appointments. How, indeed, shall we [illegible] our native country—that "riddle, jest, and glory of the world!" [illegible]

... Colonel the Hon. CHARLES BEAUMONT PHIPPS, C. B., Keeper of Her Majesty's Privy Purse.

There may be some whom these columns will reach who know not the highly-honored PHIPPS even by name, others to whom he is only a mythical being, who is always attending some Royal personage or another in the "Court Circular." But we must all now learn to think of him with reverence. We know that in the eyes of authority he is of greater desert than men who have been described in official dispatches as evincing singular energy, and skill, and devotion in a war of unexampled difficulty. We must believe in the greatness of "Privy Purse." Like the planet Mercury, he has not been visible to the eye, simply because he has been lost in the effulgence of Royalty. But he possesses a sensible magnitude which can be measured by the superior intellect of the official world. Indeed, he comes of a most extraordinary and gifted family, a family whose genius is so exquisite and recondite that it entirely escapes the observation of the vulgar, but yet qualifies the race of Phipps for the highest and most difficult posts. It is thought by some that, since we have no mission at Rome, the Envoy at Florence should be an able and energetic diplomatist, and that an infirm old Peer might well give place to some one who could and would take a part in the complex politics of Italy. But the Marquis of NORMANBY, the chief of the house of Phipps, is, and we presume will be, as long as he chooses, England's representative on the banks of the Arno. Most people who travel [illegible] also some anxiety about the condition of our North American dependencies, inhabited by a mixed population, and with some 25,000 of Republicans for neighbors. Nova Scotia is an important colony, and Halifax is the finest harbor in the New World. There are in England men who have made colonial government a study, or, at least, have shown capacity for business at home. But another Phipps, in the person of Lord MULGRAVE, has been appointed to the office. We must take it on trust that he is the fittest man. Now we have the steady hanger-on of the Court elevated to the same honors as HAVELOCK, and to a higher rank than some twenty devoted and [illegible] soldiers.

Truly the authorities are setting up their government rather too much in independence of national opinions and feelings. It is not enough that Lord CLANRICARDE should have been replaced in the Cabinet, to the astonishment of the country and even of the less scrupulous Continent; it is not enough that aristocratic favoritism is seating its nominees on the Episcopal Bench, and has even invaded the precincts of the law; it is not enough that every appointment, both high and low, is grasped at by the poorer members of aristocratic families with a greediness, an indecency, and a success beyond all precedent; but in this hour of the nation's trial and enthusiasm we are to have elevated above its noblest sons the name of one who is distinguished by nothing but the favor of a Court. Patronage has recently run wild, but we [illegible]

[illegible] instances of [illegible] extravagance than the present. The "Privy Purse" might at least have waited a few days, and saved himself from collision with the [illegible] of men who have [illegible] the Empire of the East.

### Republic Southern Views on the Subject of Disunion.

*From the Richmond Enquirer, Feb. 11.*

We have seen it intimated that in the event of the rejection of the Lecompton Constitution by Congress, there will be a movement among the Southern States towards a dissolution of the Union. Such an idea may possibly be entertained by a few of the [illegible] *of the malcontent clique* [illegible]. But that the conservative sense of the South—that *constitutional* sentiment, which backed Mr. BUCHANAN in '56, and sustains him still, is in favor of it, *we do not for a moment apprehend.* It is true, the Kansas question involves that great principle of fairness, justice and equality, which must be maintained; the Slave States are to be protected and secured in their sovereign rights. *But that the return of the Lecompton Constitution by Congress, for the ratification of the people of Kansas, would be an infringement of that principle, we are not prepared to admit.* In earnestness and urgency, the Enquirer yields to no journal in the country in its advocacy of the Lecompton Constitution. But if Congress should determine to disregard the recommendations of the President, and turn a deaf ear to the arguments and appeals of those Democrats, North and South, who insist upon the admission of Kansas without further conditions, we shall dissent from the decision without joining in any war-cry of disunion. Let us briefly examine this matter, and ascertain its true merits. The supporters of the Lecompton Constitution maintain that the principle of popular sovereignty should be held sacred in the eyes of every American—that its preservation is indispensable to the existence of our Government. And at the same time they hold that this invaluable principle has been enforced as far as the occasion calls for it, as far as it has ever been disputed, as far as a representative Republic need demand it under the circumstances, by the submission of the Slavery clause to the people. They are in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union, because they consider it the safest and speediest means of quieting a dangerous agitation—because they regard the Lecompton Constitution as a legitimate exposition of the will of a Convention called by the people for the purpose of framing it. The opponents of this measure, on the other hand, contend that as the people of Kansas have not been allowed to vote upon the whole of it, there is no proof that it is acceptable to them; and, therefore, that it should be—not *rejected by Congress*, but returned for popular ratification. What, then, is the difference between us and them—between those who favor the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution, and those who oppose it? *It is simply a difference of construction and interpretation.* Upon the principle we concur. Mr. BUCHANAN thinks the Slavery question was the only issue. Judge DOUGLAS thinks the Nebraska bill refers to the whole organic law of the Territories. Mr. BUCHANAN thinks the Slavery clause was submitted with sufficient fairness to test the popular sense upon it. Judge DOUGLAS differs.

Mr. BUCHANAN upholds the principle of popular sovereignty in all its purity and power. Judge DOUGLAS professes to do the same thing. Mr. BUCHANAN considers the immediate admission of Kansas the best and quicker mode of allowing the people to exercise their sovereignty and undo whatever may be objectionable to them in the Lecompton Constitution. Judge DOUGLAS prefers the plan of returning the Constitution to them. Thus they agree upon the principle, and disagree as to the means of most effectually enforcing it. As the matter stands now it amounts to a question of time and expediency only. And no man can make more out of it.

The Missouri Compromise was hateful to the South. And why? Because it denied us that equality in the Union, which is guaranteed to us by the Constitution. Because it discriminated between our institutions and the institutions of the North. Because it prohibited the slaveholder from carrying his property into the common territories, which belong alike to each and all the States of the Union. Because it conceded to Congress the right to legislate on the subject of Slavery in the territories, in violation of the principle of popular sovereignty which recognizes that right *in the people* of the territories alone. The South demanded the repeal of this iniquitous and unequal enactment. It was annulled, and the right of establishing or repudiating Slavery in the territories about to become States, *was thus remanded to the people of those territories*, as the South desired. The people of Kansas have voted, and decided in favor of Slavery. And hence we hold that the principle has been carried out, and the Lecompton Constitution should not be returned. But, say our opponents on this measure, we believe the vote was not a fair one. We do not believe the people of Kansas are in favor of establishing Slavery as one of the institutions of their new State. And, they add, it is because we wish to carry out the very principle which the South demanded in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, that we wish to return this Constitution for a fair and full vote of the whole people.

The Black Republicans themselves have abandoned their original ground of Federal intervention, on this question, since they are compelled to acquiesce in the exclusive right of the people of Kansas to accept Slavery or reject it. We thus see that if the Lecompton Constitution is returned by Congress for popular ratification, there will be no violation to the principle to which the South adheres as the safeguard of her institutions and her honor. *On the contrary, it cannot be denied, that it would be another instance of its enforcement.* Where, then, is the cause to talk of a dissolution of the Union? Can the Southern people oppose a principle which is the sheet anchor of their institutions, which they insisted upon in the Nebraska-Kansas act; and for which they are now strenuously contending in advocating the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution. Whether the advocates or the opponents of the reception of the Constitution succeed, the same *principle* will be carried out.

A dissolution of the Union would be more than a mere pastime, both for the North and South. It is a calamity to be postponed as long as possible—as long as the Constitution is maintained and the rights of the Slave States are not denied. *The South can gain nothing by threatening a dismemberment of the confederacy without cause sufficient to justify it.*

As our readers are aware, we are warmly, enthusiastically in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution. We are in favor of it, because we consider it the surest and speediest mode of adjusting a dangerous and troublesome question; because we believe the principle involved has already been enforced, and because we can see no necessity for referring the Constitution to the people, *when by accepting it Congress will sooner enable them to amend or overthrow it if it is really not acceptable to them.* And we need not say that as regards devotion to the rights and interests of the South, the Richmond Enquirer cannot be questioned, even by the most malignant of its enemies. But in contemplating a return of the Lecompton Constitution by Congress, for popular ratification, our wrath is not raised to such a pitch as to induce us to associate it with an immediate separation of the South from the North. We are far from looking upon the Union as indivisible. There may be, and we fear that sooner or later, there will be, good cause for so lamentable an event. But, until then, it is the duty, as it should be the pride, of every patriotic citizen in the country, to endeavor to avert it.

*The South has not all to fear from her enemies. She has indiscreet and impetuous friends, who, unless they are closely watched and cautiously guarded against, may precipitate her into an abyss of disunion before she is prepared for it.*

Let the sword sleep in its scabbard until there is cause to draw, and then let all draw together, in defence of our common rights. The man who makes no boasts and fights not upon punctilio, but upon principle, and only when the occasion calls for a sacrifice of life, is an antagonist truly to be dreaded. Let the South withhold her disunion threats until there is cause for it; and then the North may apprehend serious consequences.

BAPTISM IN THE NIGHT.—The watchmen heard a singular noise in and about the grounds of ETHAN ALLEN, Esq., a little after midnight on Saturday night last, and, upon drawing near, they heard first a prayer, and then the Song of Zion, the words being an appropriate selection from Watts' hymns. They also observed four men standing upon the edge of the ornamental pond in the yard aforesaid, and they awaited anxiously the result. Very soon a hole was made in the ice, and two of the young men walked into the element, and each immediately immersed his comrade. After another prayer and another song of praise, they turned to leave, when the watchmen intercepted them, and inquired "what on earth they were about?" They replied that the wet and dripping individual who was shivering before them had just become converted, and *couldn't wait until morning to be baptized!*—*Worcester (Mass.) Spy.*

### Freedom and American Insolvency.

[illegible]

SIR: The article in the *Intelligencer* of the [illegible] on "American Insolvency" contains some most sweeping and unjust imputations upon the character of that numerous body of merchants of the United States, who have for many years transacted the principal portion of the commerce between the two countries. And it is very much to be regretted that any respectable English newspaper should have fallen into so serious a mistake, as to give the appearance of an ungenerous spirit towards America, when she most needed sympathy and forbearance.

There have been, no doubt, instances of folly and extravagance, and even dishonesty, among that immense trading community on the other side of the water, but it is unjust on your part to condemn a whole nation on such grounds. What would be the feelings of the merchants of this country, if the American Press were to express similar sentiments towards the British merchants because a few houses in Glasgow have been practising the gross commercial immorality which has lately been brought to light? Yet there does not appear to have occurred in the United States anything comparable therewith, so far as I am acquainted with the business there. Moreover, "American Insolvency," according to my experience, yields to the creditors about twice the average dividends which are realized from "British Insolvency;" and with these views and feelings, and also having an interest in the matter, I feel called upon to state what I conceive to be only reasonable objections to your article upon the question.

There must have been very few of the American merchants trading with this country who have "bolted off the course and swept the stakes"—indeed I do not know of one such case—but I am acquainted with innumerable instances where the most honorable exertions and noble sacrifices have been made to meet their engagements in this country, during a period of unexampled financial and commercial difficulty, and I am confident that the ultimate loss to the country will be by no means so large as is generally indicated by the editors of newspapers.

I hope you will allow me to say thus much in favor of a community with whom I have had a somewhat large experience, and for whose commercial integrity I can speak in the highest terms of praise. I remain, Sir,

Yours most respectfully,
WILLIAM FIRTH.

BURLEY WOOD, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1858.

### Mr. Cobden on Reform in Parliament.

Mr. WILLANS, the Chairman of Mr. COBDEN's Committee at the last election for Huddersfield, has received the following letter from the honorable gentleman:

MIDHURST, Monday, Jan. 11.

MY DEAR SIR: It is not easy to persuade ourselves that if the whole of the ratepayers are admitted to the franchise we shall not be subjected to the tyranny of the million; but if we analyze our fears they will be found, I think, unmanly and groundless. What are we afraid of? Some sort of class legislation? But I defy you to show me the possibility of legislating for the benefit of the masses to the injury of the middle classes. The working class, you will be told, have their unsound theories respecting the regulation of wages, and if they had the power they would enforce them by act of Parliament. I doubt the existence of this monster "Socialism" in the minds of our working class. But if they were to try to give effect to such views by legislation they would be themselves the first to suffer and to call for the repeal of their own laws.

No doubt there is a tendency among many of the working class to regard their interests as separate from, and antagonistic to those of their employers; but this is a false view, and it will give way before the light of truth and experience. We have made very great progress in the right direction within my short experience. Thirty or forty years ago we should not have passed through the present commercial crisis without witnessing attacks upon machinery. Twenty years ago we should have seen FEARGUS O'CONNOR leading the working-class against the middle and upper ranks of society. If we have seen a comparative calm during the late commercial panic it is, I believe, mainly to be attributed to the increased intelligence of the working people, who cannot, as a body, be now persuaded that their interests can be separated from those of their employers. They see the cheap newspapers, and know that bankruptcies and embarrassments are overtaking the capitalists, that trade is prostrate, raw materials fluctuating in price, and markets closed for the season; and from all this they learn the lesson that the interest of employer and workingman is identical. If we take a review of the conduct of the masses of the people on occasions of political strife, we shall find that they have generally been right before their 'betters;' and, although they have had no votes, their hands and voices have been raised in favor of every great principle of morality and justice.

I have had great experience in appealing to all classes, and I say most sincerely that I would prefer an audience of which the working-class formed a considerable part in all cases where I was the advocate of the rights of humanity. Great bodies of men are, no doubt, liable to be misled by appeals to their passions; they are not always logical or capable of clear reasoning, but they are instinctively just and truthful; the multitude are incapable of playing the part of hypocrites and traitors. The longer I live the greater is my reverence for, and trust in, the mass of humanity, which, in the aggregate, seems to sum up a total of virtues greater than can be traced in the individual units.

There is much wisdom and truth in the saying of MONTESQUIEU—'Men, although reprobates in detail, are always moralists in the gross.' It is strange how implicitly we trust the working-class with all that is most precious to us in private life—our property, our lives, and the lives of our children—and yet, in the far less important trust to a vote, along with ourselves, how timid and jealous we are. And yet we see in America and Switzerland, where universal suffrage prevails, life is more secure than in despotic States, and property accumulates (a proof of its security) more rapidly than in other parts of the world.

My own opinion is, that if the working classes had votes they would be quite as conservative in their tendencies, after a little experience, as any other section of the community. They would not separate themselves from other classes, but range themselves under influential leaders, as they do now, for there is a fireside jealousy which prompts men to elect their chiefs from a higher class than their own. It is this tendency which leads the middle class to prefer to follow a member of this aristocracy to one of their own order.

I shall be glad if I have suggested any arguments calculated to meet the objections which timid people have to the adoption in practice of that good old Saxon franchise of which we are all such staunch advocates in theory, which gave to every householder the rights and responsibilities of self-government.

Believe me, very truly yours,
WM. WILLANS, Esq. R. COBDEN.

### Mechanics' Club.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The Mechanics' Club of the American Institute met on Wednesday evening,—the President, R. P. PELL, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. JOSEPH DIXON, of New-Jersey, read a paper on Photography, as applicable to the formation of life-size pictures. Many of the known laws of light were illustrated, but the details were intelligible only to practical photographers. He spoke of "inflected" light and of the reasons why such large pictures are often necessarily indefinite, and of the contrivances that may meet that imperfection. *Transmitted* light, in his opinion, would never yield a perfect large transcript from a smaller picture or object. *Reflected* light would answer well.

Mr. W. B. SHELLMAN, of this City, exhibited a diagram of iron pavement, as applicable to the improvement of Broadway. It is simply an interlaced network of wrought iron, laid upon the surface of the stones, in squares of about three inches, and in portions connected by hooks, rods and bolts, leaded into the stones. It would cost, perhaps, $2 per square yard, and laid upon concrete, the rods not to be less than one-half inch nor more than three-quarters of an inch thick. It may be put down and taken up in sections. Half-inch iron would weigh about seven pounds to the square foot. A horse's hoof would cover nearly four of these squares. The bars would be imbedded in the concrete, and projecting, perhaps, an inch out of it, but the projection would, of course, depend on the thickness of the iron that might be used.

THE CUT-OFF.

The subject has been up on a previous evening, and the general history of the cut-off had been pretty fully explained, with the exception of the *variable* cut-off. Mr. S. D. TILLMAN said the new idea which had been introduced, was to regulate the amount of steam that passes into the cylinder, varying the proportion with the power to be overcome. This is done by the governor. The governor, in fact, knows more than the engineer, allowing the expansion to do the work. But it will only work when the steam is kept at a certain pressure. That can be done mechanically. To make the engine entirely automatic, it must feed itself as it needs the coal; and take in its own water as well as its own fuel. All that can be accomplished, though it has not been done altogether. He characterized the work of ALBAN, a German, as the best on high pressure engines. The higher the pressure, the shorter the cut-off must be.

In answer to questions from Mr. TILLMAN, Mr. COHEN rose to describe and define the point of "cut-off" on locomotives as from one fourth to one half the stroke on a link-motion. The admission valve was on the back of the exhaust valve; it was a plan devised in Baltimore.

Allusion was made to the Wynant contract in Russia as realizing $3,000 per day. One gentleman thought that exaggerated statements were afloat on that subject. Some details were furnished as to the working of the contract which has yet four years to run.

Mr. FISHER spoke of the link-motion applied to "Stephen's [illegible]." The cut-offs, which had made so great a sensation, were greatly inferior to this. The valve of [illegible] often fails to drop, and is a bungling piece of mechanism.

Mr. [illegible] explained that the imperfection in the [illegible] and perfect. The speaker proceeded, for some time, to remark generally and critically upon the varied inventions now in use, especially on that of Corliss, but it would not be possible, in a few words, to attempt to condense his observations.

A paper on the relations of high pressure steam to low pressure steam was read. The whole theory of expansion, [illegible] of working steam expansively, ought to be considered simply as means for correcting as well as may be the original error of using high pressure steam. This they do to some extent, but the best practice would be to dispense with them all.

This communication was anonymous, and did not seem to meet the views of many present.

The President had been highly edified, but why raise steam and cut it off? If he were building a boat he would not cut it off. If he raised steam at all, he would use the whole power.

Mr. COHEN asked whether this would not be throwing away power. Would it not be better to allow it to expand in the cylinder, and thus nothing would be thrown away into the atmosphere?

A member said that when the *Daniel Webster's* valves were made to drop a foot sooner, she gained 24 hours' advantage in her trip.

The Club then adjourned.

WHAT LUCY STONE SAID.—She honored the wife of GEORGE BANCROFT, who, when the Episcopal clergyman pronouncing the service over her, and came to the word *obey*, said, "I won't." The clergyman said he would not marry her; but she said she could wait. Mr. BANCROFT said he had not chosen a woman who was not able to command, herself. Her father commended her spirit, and the clergyman concluded to go on.—*Musical World.*

Said ANNE's preceptor, "A kiss is a noun:
But tell me if *proper* or *common*," he cried;
With cheeks of vermillion, and eyelids cast down,
"'Tis both *common* and *proper*," the pupil replied.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE BAR.—The Examiners of gentlemen applying for admission to the Bar have appointed Monday, the 22d of February, at 4½ P. M., in the General Term room, as the time and place for the said examination. Applicants must file their applications with W. S. YARD, General Term Clerk, on or before the 20th inst.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—FEB. 12.

SMUGGLING—ESTOPPEL—DIAMONDS.

Judge HALL took his seat this morning upon the Bench, in place of Judge INGERSOLL, who has gone home.

The case of *The United States vs. One Package of Diamonds, marked R. & B.*, was taken up. This is an action to forfeit a quantity of diamonds, worth about $1,700, as having been smuggled. Messrs. Randall & Barmore are the claimants. The facts of the case appears to be, that information came to the Collector of this port that a large quantity of diamonds had been smuggled, being brought over in cakes of soap, and in the backs of daguerreotypes. In consequence of this information the Custom-House officers, in September last, went to the store of one Henry Boitias, and there made a large seizure of diamonds. From thence they went to the store of the claimants, and asked if they had purchased of Boitias such and such a lot of diamonds in April last. Mr. Barmore said they had. Being asked if they had any still on hand, he said they had, but had disposed of most of them, and on the request of the Custom-House officers, he produced a little package of diamonds, as what was left of them. The officers informed him that they had been smuggled, and seized them as forfeited.

The defence was that Mr. Barmore made a mistake, and that the package of diamonds which he produced were none of them purchased of Boitias. His clerk testified that these diamonds were of a much lower value than those purchased of Boitias, and were a lot of refuse diamonds which they had on hand. Their low value was proved by several witnesses. It was not alleged that the claimants purchased the diamonds with any knowledge of their having been smuggled.

Judge HALL charged the Jury that if they believed that Barmore was honestly mistaken when he produced the diamonds as those bought of Boitias, then the Jury might find in favor of the claimants; but if he substituted this package for that bought from Boitias, with the intention of deceiving the officers, then he was estopped from proving that this was another package.

Not agreeing, instructed to bring in a sealed verdict.

For the United States—Mr. Joachimssen.
For claimants—Judge Whiting.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Sutherland.

THE STREET COMMISSION.

*D. D. Conover vs. Charles Devlin.*—An application was made, by the defendant, for a writ of *certiorari*, to take the proceedings before the General Term. Yesterday Judge SUTHERLAND rendered an opinion, in which he decided that Judge PEABODY erred in delivering the custody of the book and papers to the plaintiff, who was Street Commissioner *de facto*, before he had decided that he was Street Commissioner *de jure*. He therefore granted the writ.

The *quo warranto* taken out by Devlin was yesterday argued at General Term, by Messrs. O'Conor and Brady for Devlin, and D. D. Field for Conover. It may be that the decision on this argument will be in favor of Devlin, in which case the *certiorari* will probably be dropped.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

*Emma Gould vs. Geo. Gould.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

*Maria B. Sharp vs. James Sharp.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

*Eliza Van Pelt Stoddard vs. Henry S. Stoddard.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

*Dorothea Foster vs. Joseph Foster.*—Application for judgment of divorce denied.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

*Newell Chamberlain vs. The Western Railroad Company.*—Motion to change place of trial granted, on defendant's stipulating to examine any of the plaintiff's witnesses in the City of New-York, with like effect as if examined personally on trial.

*David Thomas vs. Thomas W. James.*—Motion for commission granted.

*George W. Skinner et al. vs. Henry G. Ely, et al.*—If the facts stated in this answer are true, the plaintiffs are not *bona fide* holders of the note. Motion for judgment on account of frivolousness of demurrer denied.

*Francis A. Palmer, Assignee, vs. Myron Orton.*—Motion to change place of trial granted.

SUPREME COURT.—AT CIRCUIT—FEB. 11.

Before Hon. Judge Ingraham.

*The People, &c., on the relation of James McCune, vs. The Board of Police of the Metropolitan Police District.*—This case arises on alternative mandamus granted Dec. 11, requiring the Board of Police to restore the relator, McCune, to his office of patrolman of the police force, and to permit him to exercise the same and receive the pay thereof, and to discharge his pay in arrears since June 26, or show cause to the contrary, &c.

It is the *test-case*, and raises all the points in controversy between the dismissed force and the Police Board. It was taken up on the 11th, at Circuit, before a Jury, in order to settle a case for the actyn of General Term. Testimony on both sides, previously taken by consent, was put in and read. Additional witnesses also were orally examined in Court. The testimony submitted embraces evidence of McCune, the relator, David Kissner, Captain of the Old Police in the Fourteenth Ward; Sergeant Williamson, Mr. Embree, Chief Clerk of the Police Board; Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter, Captain Walling, and one other.

When the testimony was closed, Judge INGRAHAM took the draft of a special verdict, submitted by Mr. Devereux for the relator, and reading it through aloud, made alterations or additions as suggested and sustained by the counsel of either side respectively.

The verdict so settled was found by the Jury.

The argument upon the writ, return, pleadings, and the special verdict so taken, will take place within a few days before the General Term.

For the relator—Mr. Devereux.
For respondents—Messrs. Vanderpoel and Field.

### Important Points of Practice.

SUPERIOR COURT.—FEB. 12.

*James S. Sluyter vs. Joseph Brice Smith.*—The defendant, Joseph Brice Smith, was brought up on an order supplemental to execution to answer concerning his property. It appeared that a judgment had been entered against him in August last for $613 46, and execution issued thereon and returned wholly unsatisfied. In October he moved to set aside or modify the judgment, and the judgment was reduced by the Court to $572 46, and an order made amending the judgment roll, docket and execution by striking out the original amount of $613 46 and inserting $572 46. The defendant objected to proceeding with the examination, on the ground that no new execution had been issued and returned unsatisfied on the amended judgment, [illegible] from the [illegible] of Judge HOFFMAN, giving security for damages in $250. [illegible] for contempt for [illegible] payment of the original order, he objected to proceeding, on the ground that his appeal was a stay of proceedings. *Held*, by Judge BOSWORTH, that an appeal [illegible] security, is not *per se* a stay, which can only be obtained by a special order of the Court.

BROOKLYN SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Strong, Emott and Lott, Justices.

FEB. 12.

*Admissions to the Bar.*—At the opening of the present term of this Court Ex-Judges DIKEMAN and GREENWOOD, of Kings County, and Ex-Judge GEORGE MILLER were appointed a Committee to examine candidates for admission to the Bar. Eighteen young gentlemen presented themselves for examination, and after a thorough examination as to their eligibility and qualifications, thirteen of the applicants were reported upon favorably yesterday morning, and were admitted as Attorneys and Counselors, to practice in all the Courts of this State. Their names are as follows: Abraham J. Van Wyck, Albert E. Pease, Peter H. Duncan, Francis R. Dana, James M. Lewis, Augustus C. Fransiola, Gardner T. Hutchinson, Chauncey M. Depew, Richard Jennings, Jr., Dennis M. Carpenter, Samuel P. Halsey, John R. Grieff, Andrew J. Spencer.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS—FEB. 12.

Before Hon. S. D. Morris, County Judge, and Justices Schoonmaker and Ransom.

THE NINTH WARD OUTRAGE.

John Meyers and Peter Smith, indicted for for assault and battery, with intent to kill, were placed on trial. These parties are charged with inveigling a man named John B. Jacques from Newark, N. J., on Jan. 5 last, to Brooklyn, beating him till he was insensible, and then throwing him into a pond of water, where he was found nearly dead by some citizens, about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 6th January. Smith is a liquor-dealer in Newark, N. J., and was indicted for selling without license and keeping a disorderly house. The trial was to come off on the 6th of January, and Jacques was the principal witness for the prosecution. Smith, it is alleged, tried to bribe Jacques in the first place, and failing in this, he induced him to come to New-York, and while here got him intoxicated and took him to Brooklyn, where he was joined by his (Smith's) brother-in-law, Myers, who keeps an oyster saloon on Fulton-avenue, and the two then taking him to Atlantic-street, near Washington-avenue, made the attempt upon his life.

The District-Attorney opened the case for the prosecution, when it was ascertained that Jacques, the principal witness was sick, and so the case, by consent of all parties, was postponed until next Tuesday.

GRAND LARCENY.—John Fransen, indicted for grand larceny, was permitted to withdraw his former plea of not guilty, and pleaded guilty. He was then sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing, the lowest term for the offence.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Before Hon. E. D. Culver, City Judge.

*John B. Kitching vs. Nathan Southwick.*—This action was brought to recover the value of a horse, and was settled by the defendant paying $75.

*Martin Myers vs. Otto Pferrman.*—This suit is brought to recover rent paid on Military Hall, Bushwick. The defendant repaired the building during the lease of plaintiff, and deprived him of the use of it. Case still on.

☞ General Term Calendar for Saturday, Feb. 13.—Causes—Nos. 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49.

## MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 12, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday: 45 bbls. Ashes, 4,104 bbls. Flour, 138 bags Oats, 290 bags Malt, 1,470 bags Feed, 536 pkgs. Provisions, and 142 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are salable and firm at $6@$6 12½ for Pots, and $6 50 for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔.

COFFEE—Rio is in good request at full prices. Sales, 1,250 bags, in lots, at 9c.@11c. ℘ ℔. Yesterday's sales reached 4,200 bags; other kinds are in demand and are stiffly held. We quote Java at 16¼c.@17c.; Maracaibo, at 10c.@13c.; Rio, at 9½c.@11½c.; Bahia, at 9c.; and St. Domingo, at 8½c.@8¾c. ℘ ℔. In Philadelphia, yesterday, 2,774 bags Rio Coffee were sold by auction at from 8⅞c.@11⅛c. ℘ ℔., averaging $9 70 ℘ 100 ℔; and in Baltimore, the sales embraced 2,750 bags Rio Coffee at from 9½c.@11c. ℘ ℔., reducing the stock in first hands, there, to about 30,000 bags.

COTTON—The market is still much excited; the demand is good, and holders claim still higher prices. Sales have been reported since our last of about 2,600 bales, including Middling at 12¼c.@12½c. for Upland, and 12⅝c.@12⅞c. for Gulf, ℘ ℔., closing with no disposition among factors to sell at prices under our highest figures, for either variety.

FISH—The market is depressed in the absence of an active demand, and prices are generally quite languid for the leading kinds.

GLOUCESTER FISH MARKET—[For the week ending Feb. 10.]—Mackerel—Market dull, with but little inquiry; the quantity now in first hands is limited to a few lots, the holders of which are not desirous of closing out. We hear of no transactions, and rates are unsettled—$16@$9 offered for Nos. 1 and 2. Codfish—Quite a number of fares have arrived from George's Bank, which are sold fresh at $1 50 ℘ 100 ℔. Fresh Halibut—No sales here. Oil—Little inquiry. We quote $13 50@$14 for a fair article of Cod. Newfoundland Herring—A number of cargoes are in port, selling principally to George's fishermen for bait, for $15 ℘ M.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely offered and purchased at about previous quotations. The demand is good for home use and for shipment. The arrivals are light, but the available supply is quite ample. Sales 12,300 bbls.

| | |
|---|---|
| Common to good Superfine State | $4 15@ 4 25 |
| Extra State | 4 25@ 4 50 |
| Superfine Michigan and Indiana | 4 15@ 4 30 |
| Superfine Ohio | 4 30@ 4 40 |
| Fancy Ohio | 4 35@ 4 45 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 4 40@ 6 00 |
| Extra Ohio | 4 60@ 6 50 |
| Fancy Genesee | 4 30@ 4 40 |
| Extra Genesee | 4 75@ 6 50 |
| Low to very choice Extra Missouri | 5 00@ 8 00 |

Canadian Flour continues quiet at unaltered prices. Sales 500 bbls. superfine to extra at $4 15@$6 ℘ bbl. Southern continues inactive, yet steady. The transactions since our last comprise 650 bbls., in lots, at $4 50@$7 50 for low mixed to choice extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand at old prices—$3@$3 87½ for fine to superfine ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive, yet steady, at $3 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $2 @ $2 25 ℘ 100 ℔.

GRAIN—Wheat continues quiet and somewhat nominal. This day sales have been confined to small lots of Southern White, inferior to choice, at $1 15@$1 40 ℘ bushel. Last evening a sale of 12,600 bushels Red Western, Spring, was reported at 98c. ℘ bushel, for export. Corn is steadily improving—sales having transpired of 38,500 bushels, new crop, to arrive and here, at 66c.@67½c. for Yellow, and 66c.@69c. for White Southern, ℘ bushel. Sales have also been reported of 1,300 bushels Northern Rye, in small lots, at 73c., delivered, ℘ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are quiet and somewhat nominal. Oats are quiet and languid, at 44c.@46c. for Western; 41c.@44c. for State; 33c.@39c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 27c.@33c. for Southern, ℘ bushel.

HAY—Sales 800 bales North River at 65c.@70c., and some very choice lots at 75c., cash, ℘ 100 ℔.

HEMP—Is inactive, and prices are generally nominal.

HIDES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 1,000 prime Buenos Ayres at 21c., 6 months; 1,500 Para, not salted, at 9½c., 5 ℘ cent. off for cash; and 1,000 Montevideo on terms not disclosed.

HOPS—The demand continues fair at steady prices. Crop of 1857, 5c.@10c., crop of 1856, at 2c.@3c. ℘ ℔.

IRON—Appears quiet, but firmly held.

LEAD—Holders ask very full prices, but the demand is tame.

LEATHER—There has been a limited demand for Sole this week, and prices remain about the same. This week's movements have been as follows:

| SOLE. | Hemlock. | Oak. |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts during the week—Sides | 43,800 | 5,100 |
| Sales during the week—Sides | 42,700 | 1,900 |
| Stock this evening—Sides | 290,000 | 17,200 |

LIME—Rockland, 65c.@68c. for Common, and $1 15 ℘ lump, ℘ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues moderate, at previous prices. New-Orleans, 26c.@29c.; Porto Rico, 23c.@28c.; Cuba Muscovado at 19c.@23c.; Clayed Cuba, at 17c.@19c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in demand at $3 50@$3 62½ ℘ 280 ℔., but most holders ask higher rates. Sales have been reported of 850 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, in lots, at 46½c.@47½c., cash, ℘ gallon. Tar and Pitch remain as last noticed. Resin is actively inquired for, and we have to report sales of 2,500 bbls. Common, in lots, at $1 40@$1 45, mainly within the range, ℘ 310 ℔., delivered; and 320 bbls. of fine at $2 75@$3 for No. 1, and $3 50 @ $4 50 for White and Pale, ℘ 280 ℔.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 9.—Turpentine remains the same, with sales of 2,800 bbls. at $2 60 for Virgin and Yellow Dip, and $1 60 for Hard, ℘ 280 ℔. Spirits—Sales on Friday of 85 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 42c.; Saturday, 100 do. at 42c. ℘ gallon. Stock light. Tar—70 bbls sold at $1 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Linseed is in good request, and is firm at 64c.@66c., cash, ℘ gallon. Other kinds are quiet but quoted steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork is inactive, parties disagreeing [illegible] for Mess and $16@$16 50 for Prime, ℘ bbl. [illegible] very reluctant to pay such prices. [illegible] Cut Meats are salable and steady, at [illegible] for Shoulders, [illegible] Lard is [illegible] The transactions since our last embrace [illegible] at 11c.@12c. for Prime Mess [illegible] Beef [illegible] Butter is in fair demand, at firm rates—11c.@16c. for Ohio; 14c.@22c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@24c. for prime to choice do., ℘ ℔. Cheese is in request, and is steady, at 6½c.@9c. ℘ ℔.

The Pork packing trade at Cincinnati is diminishing, the season being very nearly closed, and the receipts of Hogs having fallen off to about 12,000 head. The Price Current of the 10th inst., says: The business, however, will not be wound up for two weeks to come, and after this date there will probably be from twenty to twenty-five thousand head packed. Prices have further advanced, closing at $5 90@$6 for heavy, with no probability of any material decline. There will be buyers in market so long as the weather continues favorable. The receipts for the week and the season foot up as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total for the week | 12,150 |
| Previously reported | 420,488 |
| Total for the season | 432,638 |
| Total number packed last season | 344,512 |
| Total number packed in 1855-6 | 405,396 |

RICE—Sales have been reported of 300 tcs. ordinary to strictly prime at $3@$3 75 ℘ 100 ℔.

SEEDS—Clover is salable and steady, mainly at 9c. ℘ ℔. Flax and Timothy remain as last noticed. Calcutta Linseed has been pretty freely dealt in at $1 30@$1 35 ℘ bushel, in Boston, and in our own market. In Philadelphia, yesterday, sales were made of 1,400 bushels Clover Seed at $5@$5 50 for common to prime ℘ bushel of 64 ℔. Flax was scarce and wanted, at $1 35 ℘ bushel. Timothy was dull, at $2 50 ℘ bushel.

SPICES—Cassia is in active request, and is worth 27c.@28c. ℘ ℔. All other kinds are moderately inquired for at previous figures.

SUGARS—The demand is pretty fair and prices are sustained. Sales, 350 hhds., in lots, including New-Orleans at 5c.@7c.; and Cuba at 5½c.@5¾c.; with 750 boxes Havana at 6c.@6½c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 10,000 ℔. prime at former rates.

TEAS—Continue in active demand at full and buoyant prices.

TOBACCO—Is in moderate request, and prices of Kentucky favor buyers. Sales since Tuesday last 73 hhds. Kentucky at 7¼c.@14c.; 35 bbls. Havana and 58 bbls. Yara on private terms; 45 cases Seedleaf at 11c.@22c.; and 23 cases Florida at 15c.@20c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 820 bbls., in lots, at 21½c.@22c., cash, ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were rather quiet; rates continued about the same. Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d@¼d. ℘ ℔.; Flour, 1s. 10d.@2s. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 4½d.@5½d. ℘ bushel; Resin, 1s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Pork, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. 6d. ℘ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ℘ ton. For London, Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d.; Pork, 3s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. 6d. ℘ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s. 6d. ℘ 280 ℔.; Oil-Cake, 20s.@25s.; and Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@30s. ℘ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

### Live Stock Market Reports.

BALTIMORE MARKET, Feb. 11—P. M.—CATTLE—The market for Beef Cattle is dull, and prices are this week a shade lower. The offerings at the scales to-day reached 550 head; 120 of which were driven to Philadelphia, 100 were left over unsold, and the remaining 330 head were taken up by Baltimore butchers at prices ranging from $3 50@$4 75 on the hoof, equal to $6@$8 75 net, averaging $3 90 gross. HOGS—We have no change to note since last week in the figures for Hogs, and we continue to quote them as ranging from $6 50@$7 ℘ 100 ℔., net. SHEEP—Sheep are dull of sale at last week's figures, viz. $3 75@$5 ℘ 100 ℔., gross.

BRIGHTON MARKET, Feb. 11.—At Market—850 Beef Cattle, 70 Stores, 2,000 Sheep and Lambs, and 450 Swine.

BEEF CATTLE—Prices, extra, $8; first quality, $7@$7 50; second quality, $6@$6 25; third quality, $5; ordinary, $4 75.

WORKING OXEN—Sales at $86@$100@$140.

MILCH COWS—Sales at $25@$37; common do., $18@$20.

VEAL CALVES—Sales at $2 50@$2 75@$3 each.

STORES—Yearlings, $16@$19; two years old, $20@$25; three years old, $24@$31.

HIDES—5c.@5¼c. ℘ ℔., (none but slaughter at this market.)

CALF SKINS—9c.@10c.

TALLOW—6c.@6½c. ℘ ℔.

PELTS—87c.@$1 each.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—$1 75@$3; extra, $3 75@$4.

SWINE, Stores—Wholesale, 5½c. ℘ ℔.; retail, 6c.@7c. ℘ ℔. Fat Hogs, 6c.

CAMBRIDGE MARKET, Feb. 10.—At market, 576 Cattle, 500 Beeves, and 76 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows, and one, two and three years old.

MARKET BEEF—Extra, (including nothing but the best, large fat stall-fed Oxen,) $7 50@$8; first quality, (including nothing but the best, large fat stall-fed Oxen,) $6 50@$7; second quality, (including the best grass-fed Oxen, the best stall-fed Cows, and the best three-year old Steers,) $5 50@$6; third quality, $5; ordinary, $4 50.

STORES—Working Oxen, from $90@$120@$175; Cows and Calves, from $25@$60; Yearlings, $17@$19; Two years old, $22@$25; Three years old, $25@$30.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—2,250 at market. Prices, in lots, $1 25@$1 75@$2@$3; Extra and Selections, $3 25@$4@$5, or 5c.@5½c. ℘ ℔. for old Sheep.

SWINE—175 at market. Prices, live weight, 5c.@5¼c. ℘ ℔.; dressed, 6¼c.@6¾c. ℘ ℔.

HIDES—5c.@5½c. ℘ ℔.; Tallow, 6c.@6½c. ℘ ℔.; Pelts, 87c.@$1 each; Calf Skins, 9c.@10c.

REMARKS—The market was quick for Beef to-day, at a slight advance for most qualities. Extra brought $8 quick, as such quality was scarce. Most of the Sheep were of excellent quality; better than the average for many weeks; prices not so high as last week.

### Cincinnati Provision Trade.

*From the Cincinnati Price Current, for the week ending Feb. 10.*

The week has been marked with extraordinary activity and excitement in the Provision trade, and a very large advance was established in prices. The demand was partly speculative, but the purchasers were, to a fair extent, on account of orders from the South and Southeast. Yesterday the trade was more calm, and sellers were more numerous than buyers. Of Mess Pork 239 bbls. sold, Wednesday, at $13 50; 250 do., Thursday, at $14; 200 do. at $14 25; 900 do., yesterday, at $14 25, and 1,500 do. at Madison at $14. The market opened yesterday with a disposition to further advance the price to $14 50; but there were sellers at the close at $14 25. Of Bulk Meat, 10 hhds. Shoulders, Wednesday, at 5¾c. pkd.; 35,000 do. sides, at 6¾c. loose; 125 hhds shoulders, (country,) Thursday, at 5¼c., pkd.; 22,000 ℔. shoulders, at 5c., loose; 40,000 ℔. sides, Friday, at 6¼c., loose; 150,000 do. do., at 6¾c., loose; 80,000 ℔. do. do., at 7c., pkd.; 200,000 do. do. at $7 15, pkd., and 3,000 pcs. shoulders at 5¼c., loose; 520,000 ℔. sides, Saturday, at 7c., loose; 50 hhds. do. at 7¾c., pkd., and 150,000 ℔. shoulders at 5½c., pkd.; 200,000 ℔. sides, Monday, at 7c., loose; 200,000 do. deliverable at Louisville, at 7c., loose; 15,000 do. at 7⅜c., loose; 200,000 do., at 7¼c., loose; 500,000 do. Shoulders and Sides, at 5½c.@7c., loose; 2,000 pieces Shoulders, at 5¾c., packed, and 1,800 do. do., at 5½c., loose; 130,000 ℔. Sides, yesterday, at 7¼c., loose; 140,000 do. Shoulders at 5¾c., loose, and 40 hhds. Shoulders at 5¾c., packed; closing at 5¾c.@7½c. for Shoulders and Sides, loose, with more free sellers than buyers, however, at these figures. Bulk Hams are nominally 7¾c.@8c. Of Bacon the sales have been small, owing to the small amount out of smoke, but a week or ten days hence the stock will be large. On Wednesday 20 hhds. Shoulders and Sides sold at 6¼c.@8c., packed, and 20 do. Shoulders at 6¼c., packed; 25 hhds. Sides on Thursday at 7½c., deliverable at Madison; 70 hhds. Sides on Friday at 8c., packed; 26 do. do. on Saturday at 8c., packed; 25 do. do. at 8¼c., packed; 45 do. do. (slop) at 8c., packed; 40 hhds. Sides on Monday at 8¼c., packed. No sales yesterday. We quote 6¾c.@8¾c., packed, for Shoulders and Sides, with a slightly feeble market. Of Box Meats, 1,400 bxs. Cumberland cut sold on Friday at 7c., packed, and 100 do. short Middles, Saturday, on private terms. Of Lard, 150 bbls. sold on Thursday at 8½c.@8¾c. for prime; 500 do., Friday, at 8½c.@8¾c.; 200 do., Saturday, at 8¾c., and 250 kegs do. at 9¼c.; 200 bbls., Monday, at 8¾c.; 60 do., at 8¾c.; 50 do. yesterday at 8¾c., and 130 do. prime gut and head at 8¼c., closing at 8¾c. for prime leaf, with some holders asking 9c., but no buyers at over 8¾c., and the market was not very strong at that. Green Hams have advanced to 7¼c.

## PUBLIC LECTURES.


DR. HAWKS' LECTURE.—IN COMPLIANCE with the request of the audience before whom it was delivered at the Lecture Room of the Historical Society, Dr. HAWKS will repeat his lecture, *Old America's Message to Young America*, at Niblo's Theatre, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, at 7½ o'clock.

LOLA MONTEZ WILL GIVE HER LECTURE on the "*Heroines of History*" and "*Strong-minded Women*," at Hope Chapel, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 15. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the lowest factory prices, wholesale and retail, at No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. Machine brushes made to order. The trade supplied.
JOHN K. HOPPEL, No. 329 Pearl-st.

HAND-CART WANTED.—A SUBSTANTIAL hand-cart, that can be easily navigated by one man, and stand a vast deal of pulling and hauling. N. B.—Printing and stationery as usual.
F. HART & CO., No. 63 Cortlandt st.

PEW IN CHURCH TO RENT.—ONE HALF of one of the most eligible six-seated pews in Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Church, in Brooklyn, to rent for the year, if application is made soon to the Sexton.

TO SEWING-MACHINE MAKERS AND [illegible] of castings made at moderate prices with dispatch. [illegible] No. 36 John-st.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, now ready at JONES' [illegible] 10 Ann-st. Also, $3 50 DOUBLE-SOLE PEGGED BOOTS.


## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.


[illegible]

☞ Norfolk-street [illegible] Sabbath [illegible] o'clock [illegible]

☞ Preaching through the week [illegible] BEACH, Pres. and Rev. [illegible] public are invited to attend.

☞ South Dutch Church [illegible]

☞ East Reformed Dutch Church [illegible] av., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn. [illegible]

☞ The Sixth Anniversary [illegible] Church Charity Foundation of Kings County [illegible] on SUNDAY EVENING, 14th inst., at [illegible] Holy Trinity, Brooklyn. [illegible] commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.—A discourse to young men will be delivered by Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, at his church, corner of Court and President sts., TO-MORROW EVENING, the 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—[illegible] The young men of Brooklyn are invited to be present.

☞ Oliver-street Baptist Church [illegible] of service from evening to afternoon. [illegible] of this City, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at [illegible] o'clock, and Rev. Mr. PALMER, [illegible] the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Prayer meeting in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. [illegible] invited to attend.

☞ Luther's [illegible] tenth lecture of a series of [illegible] EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the [illegible] Lutheran Church [illegible] MORNING services at 10½ o'clock.

☞ John-street First M. E. Church [illegible] ing TO-MORROW MORNING [illegible] in the EVENING by the Pastor [illegible] DAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Reformed Dutch Church [illegible] and Greene-sts. [illegible] next SABBATH, Feb. 14, [illegible] 10½ o'clock, on *The Errors of Romanism*. [illegible] NOON, at 3 o'clock, on *Moses, the great Prophet* [illegible] strangers.

☞ Preaching to-morrow, at the usual hours, in the First Congregational Methodist Church, [illegible] rence, corner of Tillary st., Brooklyn [illegible] Rev. B. A. BAKER. Subject, MORNING [illegible] the righteous. Seats for strangers. [illegible]

☞ Christian Synagogue [illegible] &c., lectures at this place every SUNDAY [illegible]

☞ Protestant Episcopal [illegible] DICKSON. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY [illegible] o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M. [illegible] free throughout. [illegible] EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ West Twenty [illegible] Church, (between 7th and 8th avs.) [illegible] Pastor.—In compliance with the wishes of [illegible] ING (D. V.) until further notice. [illegible] at 7½ o'clock. The afternoon services will be omitted.

☞ The Funeral Discourse [illegible] late President of the Missionary Society of the [illegible] Episcopal Church, will be preached [illegible] Church, at 3 o'clock P. M. on TO-MORROW [illegible]
D. TERRY, [illegible]

☞ Margaret L. Bishop [illegible] TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and [illegible] EVENING, at the Musical Academy, No. 36 Bowery [illegible] the Second Coming of Christ, &c. Seats free.

☞ The Lord is Coming!—[illegible] MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union [illegible] Bowery. Seats free. [illegible]

☞ Laight-street Baptist Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts.—The Pastor, [illegible] will preach next SABBATH MORNING [illegible] to the Soldiers of the War of 1812 and '15. [illegible] be baptized in the Evening.

☞ Memorial Church.—Rev. [illegible] Rector of All Saints' Church, will preach [illegible] (Sunday) EVENING in the [illegible] st. and Waverley-place. Services [illegible] 7½ P. M. Seats free.

☞ Market-street Church.—Rev. [illegible] will preach a discourse TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, to the [illegible] Subject—*Lot's Wife*. This will be the [illegible] of discourses on "Bible Characters."

☞ Rev. Dr. [illegible] friends that he will resume [illegible] on the *Anti-scriptural Character of* [illegible] street Hall, No. 155 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend.

☞ Sunday Evening Services in the Church of the Holy Apostles. A series of Sermons on *The Soul: Heart and Life*, with Reference to [illegible] livered in this Church, corner 9th-av. and 28th-st. Services at 7½ P. M. Seats Free.

☞ Heaven and [illegible] subject of Rev. D. M. GRAHAM's [illegible] (Sunday) EVENING, [illegible] usual hour. First Free-will Baptist [illegible] between 6th and 7th avs.

☞ [illegible] Room of the South-avenue [illegible] PARKER's) SUNDAY EVENING [illegible] BEACH, Secretary of Children's Aid [illegible] Labor Among the Poor of New-York.

☞ Fifth-avenue Baptist Church [illegible] TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. [illegible] SIDNEY A. COREY. In the EVENING [illegible] the series to young men will be delivered.

☞ Religious Services [illegible] st. M. P. Church, TO-MORROW MORNING [illegible] ING. Preaching by the Pastor [illegible] der H. L. BARNES.

☞ Preaching to-morrow (Sabbath) evening at 7½ o'clock, in the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, Waverley-place, by the Pastor, Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE. Subject—National Christianity.

☞ South Dutch Church, Fifth-av. and 21st-st. Sabbath evening. Discourse to the Young by Rev. Dr. MACAULEY. Subject for Feb. 14—[illegible] commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Life Only in Christ.—[illegible] tor of *Bible Examiner*, will preach at [illegible] 8th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON; commence at 3 o'clock.

☞ Forsyth-street M. E. Church.—Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M. by Rev. [illegible] WISE. Sermon at 7½ o'clock P. M. by Rev. [illegible] upon the *Life and Character of Moses*.

☞ Moravian Church [illegible] Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, Feb. 14, at [illegible] afternoon will be preached to the young [illegible] KUMMER. Strangers are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ Rev. W. H. Milburn will preach in the [illegible] Dwight Mission Church, [illegible] Brooklyn, TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. Dr. Van Nest will deliver his second sermon on the SABBATH (to-morrow) EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the Central Reform Dutch Church, in [illegible]


## PUBLIC MEETINGS.


MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—Public [illegible] New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor will take place at Hope Chapel, [illegible] Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, [illegible] Tickets, 25 cents each, may be obtained [illegible] corner of 4th and 8th sts., Broadway; [illegible] at the door on the evening of the performance.
[illegible] Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.

P. S.—The above exhibition has been prepared by the labor on the part of the pupils, with the [illegible] under the care of their instructors.
[illegible]
JAMES FANNING.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812—WILL meet at the Colonel's Quarters, No. [illegible] (SUNDAY) [illegible] o'clock A. M., to attend Divine service [illegible] Church, corner of Varick and Laight [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 13, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE DAILY TIMES is published every morning [illegible] served at [illegible] a week [illegible]

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; [illegible]

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty [illegible]

All letters should be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City."

[illegible]

We are constantly in the receipt of communications [illegible] but entirely [illegible] for reasons of [illegible] communications conveying [illegible] We must have such evidence [illegible] and address may afford of the truth of the statements;—as a matter of course, [illegible] considered confidential.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that [illegible] to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence, containing important news [illegible] all parts of the world, solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The telegraph from New-Orleans announces the arrival of the Empire City, from Havana. At that port she connected with the Granada, from Aspinwall, with the California mails to the 20th ult. [illegible] New-York, with $1,[illegible] in treasure.

The [illegible] is now in her fourteenth day out from Liverpool and overdue at Halifax. She had not been heard from at 1 o'clock this morning. A [illegible] gale was prevailing at Halifax.

The United States Senate was not in session yesterday, having adjourned from Thursday to Monday. In the House, the Sergeant-at-Arms brought John W. Wolcott, the witness in the Tariff investigation, before the bar of the House to answer for contempt. Mr. Wolcott disavowed any intention of treating the authority of the House with contempt, and asked until Monday to purge himself of the charge—which indulgence, on motion of Mr. Stanton, was granted. Majority and minority reports in the Maryland contested election case were received from the Committee on Elections, but consideration of the subject was postponed until Monday. Mr. Haskin, of New-York, then broached another question of privilege, in reference to the newspaper reports to the effect that members had been approached by persons in the interest of the [illegible] for the purpose of influencing their votes on the Lecompton question. He asked leave to offer a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of investigation, and read an article from the [illegible] South, and a paragraph from the correspondence of the New-York Tribune, to show the necessity for an investigation. A debate ensued, during which considerable feeling was manifested, and the House finally, by a vote [illegible] refused to consider the matter as a question of privilege—and so the matter will [illegible] drop. The House adjourned till Monday.

In the State Senate yesterday, a favorable report was made on the bill to prohibit the Banks of New-York and Brooklyn from acting as Savings Banks. The bill to prevent frauds by warehousemen [illegible] was also reported favorably. An unfavorable report was made on the petition for the appropriation of fifty per cent. of the Excise moneys for the use of the Inebriate Asylum. Notice was given of intention to introduce a bill providing for the taxation of Railroads competing with the Canals. In the Assembly, several petitions were received, asking for a law confirming the present location of the North and East River [illegible]. A petition for the repeal of the Excise law was ordered to be referred to a Special Committee. A bill was presented to compel the Banks to publish lists annually of all unclaimed deposits, and to report the same to the Bank Department.

Two of the McKeesport, Pa., murderers, Henry Fife and Charlotte Jones, were hung yesterday afternoon at Pittsburg. They both made addresses, in which they acknowledged the justice of their [illegible] as innocent.

The opponents of the Lecompton Constitution were disappointed last night in their anticipation of hearing Mr. Stanton at the Academy of Music. At an early hour, a very large concourse of persons had gathered around the building, but it was not opened to receive them. After considerable delay and various expressions of disappointment, Mr. George Butler stated that every effort had been made to secure the Academy, but the President and Directors had violated their engagement, and consequently the building would not be opened. Loud calls were then raised for Mr. Stanton, who appeared on the steps of the building opposite the Academy, and after regretting the disappointment, trusted that another opportunity would be soon afforded for him to address them on the great topic now agitating all true citizens. Subsequently a procession was formed which marched to the New-York Hotel, where Mr. Stanton was serenaded by the band in attendance. He appeared upon the balcony, returned thanks, and again hoped for a favorable opportunity for addressing them.

The Board of Councilmen transacted no business of immediate or great public interest last evening. The expected discussion on the report upon the tax levy for 1858 was laid over. A Committee of three, to act in conjunction with the Mayor, was made to supersede the previous arrangements as to the reception of [illegible] Pasha.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday held a special meeting at the Merchants' Bank, to hear a report of the Committee appointed on the 4th inst., to examine the Banking laws with reference to the recommendations of the Governor and the Bank Superintendent. A report and memorial were adopted, and ordered to be printed for circulation, and the further consideration of the subject was postponed to the regular meeting next week at Clinton Hall.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, [illegible], the remaining defendant in the Greenwich-street outrage and murder case, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree. His counsel asked for time to present to the Court affidavits of his good character, and Judge Ingraham postponed his sentence to the 22d inst.

The public school building in North Moore-street, Fifth Ward, was so nearly destroyed by fire last night as to render it necessary to entirely rebuild it. The whole of the second and third stories was burnt. The fire is supposed to be the result of some defect in the heating apparatus.

The General Markets yesterday were not quite so brisk for Cotton, but prices were well supported. A heavier business was transacted in Flour, at essentially unchanged rates. Wheat, Rye and Barley were quiet, and somewhat nominal. A better demand prevailed for Corn, which advanced a shade. Groceries were in fair request, and quoted firm. Provisions were moderately dealt in, at strengthening prices. Freights continued quiet.

Canada—The New Seat of Government.—The Canadian press is largely occupied just now with discussions upon the selection of [illegible] as the future capital. Acquiescence rather than satisfaction characterizes the re[illegible] Toronto, Kingston, Montreal and Quebec journals. Each of these places is, however, better pleased to see an out-of-the-way town preferred, than that the choice should have fallen upon any of its immediate rivals.

Although the decision of the Queen has for some months been understood, its formal announcement is only now received.

Ottawa, (formerly Bytown,) the fortunate city in which the vice-regal dignity is henceforth to reside, is situated on the Ottawa River, in Carleton County, 120 miles from Montreal, and about the same distance from Kingston. It is connected with the latter by the Rideau Canal, and with Prescott by a railroad. It is a flourishing place, the centre of a large lumber trade, and in 1852 had a [illegible]. The Ottawa River divides the two provinces, and in point of [illegible] any point which could have been selected.

### British Gold and Venal Senators.

Mr. J. D. Williamson is making a prodigious hubbub about seven millions of British money, which that gentleman alleges he was instrumental in spending in corrupting the Congress which passed the Tariff of 1846. A Committee was appointed to investigate the charges of corruption, suggested by the accounts of Lawrence, Stone & Co., and he was cited to appear before them and give evidence. He has made a terrible uproar about being compelled to comply in rather an unceremonious manner, and threatens the members as well as the officers of the house with all the terrors of the law in case he ever catches any of them in New-York. All he knew on the subject about which he was specially summoned, has been extracted from him in spite of his excessive caution. Great as was his reticence, it did not require half so much coaxing to get him to reveal what Congress wanted to know as seems now to be necessary to get him to conceal what Congress does not want to hear. He is asked how it is that Lawrence, Stone & Co. came to bribe members of Congress at the passage of the last Tariff, and he replies that he knows how it is that the British bribed them at the passage of the Tariff of 1846. He reminds one of the individual who, on being asked if he was a musician, answered No, but that his brother was acquainted with a drummer. As a matter of history, or as a subject for patriotic lamentation over the national degeneracy, information touching the dreadful doings of the British in 1846 may be very desirable, but the idea of reproaching the Committee now sitting for not listening to it, as this Mr. Williamson has been doing, and the *Tribune* with him, is much as if one were to vituperate Judge Ingraham for not taking evidence touching the Burdell murder in the midst of the trial of Cancemi.

Regarding the value of the story itself there is not much to be said. All the probabilities are against it. British gold is to a certain class of political economists and philosophers what Juno was to the old epic poets, or Palmerston is to the Austrian police. It is at the bottom of everything—the one potent cause of all curious or unaccountable phenomena. Everybody who is stupidly obstinate in his own opinions, and entertains a profound contempt for those of other people, is always loth to acknowledge that any one arrives at opposite conclusions to his by fair reasoning or from honest motives. To escape the humiliation of having people differ from him, he insists that they have either been bribed or frightened into it. Austrian subjects cannot possibly conspire or revolt because the Government is a bad one—they are always led into it by the machinations of Palmerston, who takes a titanic pleasure in getting up political disturbances. In like manner, no body of men can either be honest Protectionists in the eyes of a bigoted Free-Trader, or an honest Free-Trader in those of a bigoted Protectionist. Adversaries don't reason; they are greedy, and covet. Republicans are Republicans, not because they love freedom, but because they thirst for spoils. The loftiest and most incorruptible fanatics are always imputing to their opponents the basest and most grovelling motives.

Mr. Williamson's story is improbable, because it is an old kind of hackneyed story, too well-known to be even startling. Seven millions of dollars cannot be either collected by interested capitalists or voted by a corrupt House of Commons without the world knowing of it. Such a sum as this must pass through numerous hands, and such a scheme be confided to numerous ears, before either of them could do their work. To suppose that anything so monstrous, on a scale so gigantic, could for ten long years remain buried in the capacious breast of the astute Williamson, is to suppose something vastly more improbable than that he—the confessed tool of base men—should utter what our neighbor, the *Tribune*, elegantly terms a "whopper." Any motive he has for making the revelation now, he had in equal strength seven, eight, or ten years ago. In fact the reasons for making a clean breast of it when the fraud was of recent occurrence, and the Tariff of 1846 was an object of public interest, were far stronger than they are now, when it is a matter of history. Mr. Williamson ought not to have waited to be interrogated by a Committee of Congress. There were a thousand ways of rousing public indignation against corruption so gross without waiting to be dragged up from his bed by the myrmidons of the sergeant-at-arms, to confess his share in another fraud. In short, it would have been a cock-and-bull story in 1848. In 1858, an ostrich and elephant are the only two animals fit to shoulder it, and in our opinion the less Mr. J. D. Williamson says about it the better.

### Kansas and the Opera.

We announced yesterday morning that the difficulties which threatened to prevent the Anti-Lecompton meeting at the Academy of Music, had been adjusted, and that the meeting would be held last evening according to the original announcement. Our statement proved to be entirely erroneous,—for the building was closed last night, and a large body of policemen was stationed about, to protect it from the violence which seems to have been anticipated, and which indeed was counseled by some of the most reckless among the crowd.

Justice to ourselves and to the public makes it proper for us to say that our announcement of yesterday morning was made upon the personal assurance of Mr. George B. Butler, who had been the principal agent in getting up the meeting, and who certainly ought to have been well informed as to the final decision of the Directors of the Academy. Whether Mr. Butler was himself deceived, or whether he intentionally deceived the public through us, is a point which he should lose no time in explaining.

The original difficulty grew out of the very proper determination of the Directors, that the Academy should no longer be used for political meetings of any kind: and they inserted a clause in their recent lease to Mr. Ullman, prohibiting him, in the most explicit and peremptory manner, from hiring it for such a purpose. In Mr. Ullman's absence, his agent leased the building to Mr. Butler, and received payment [illegible] tation, as we have been [illegible] wanted for a lecture. The next morning, upon the announcement of the real object of the meeting, permission to occupy the building was withdrawn, both by Mr. Ullman, who telegraphed his refusal from Philadelphia, and by the Directors themselves.

Without any special reference to the intended meeting of last night, we must say that this determination of the Directors is in every respect right and proper. The experience of the past has shown that the decorations and the accommodations of the edifice suffer fully as much from the pedal enthusiasm of the "fierce Democracy" on such occasions, as any party, cause, or principle can suffer from the eloquent denunciations of the fulminating platform. The property of the stockholders has in by-gone days been handled with so little care and concern that the new directors on accepting the office resolved to make an attempt at reorganizing and reconstructing this sadly dilapidated interest. We presume that, after the experience of the present misunderstanding, they will have no difficulty in carrying this determination into practical effect.

### The Free Academy.

Everybody knows that in the upper part of the City of New-York there stands a very remarkable building of an extremely composite architecture, many-windowed and oddly pinnacled, which is designated to the admiration of the inquiring stranger as the "Free Academy;" and the few citizens who take the trouble to examine the tables of the public expenditure are probably aware that the Board of Education hold in the name of the Free Academy property valued at $142,600, and annually disburse on behalf of the same institution about $53,000. But precisely what the Free Academy is, and to what result these sums are spent upon it, are questions to which we presume a still smaller number among us would be able at short notice to return a satisfactory answer.

It is not, therefore, very surprising, perhaps, that one of our City cotemporaries should have confidently declared war against the Free Academy, as a preposterous device for the nurture and encouragement of bad syntax and worse Greek, administered by a knot of incompetent grammarians, and to the great confusion of all the "humanities." The respectable character of the gentlemen invested with the offices of instruction in this Institution, however, and the gravity of the pretensions which it makes to be regarded as an integral part of our system of public instruction, entitle it to a somewhat less summary trial than it has received from the Draconian tribunal before which it has been dragged.

The New-York Free Academy was designed to afford to such of the boys of our public schools as can avail themselves of its advantages, an opportunity of extending their studies beyond the necessarily limited scope of the general school system. It is, therefore, in a certain sense, a free University, offering to the children of the poorest citizen the most varied resources of mental culture, but differing from the great body of our American Universities in these important particulars, that it receives its students at a much earlier age and [illegible] of their [illegible] proportion to their [illegible] has strangely enough come to be called an "English education." The complete course of study at the Academy extends over five years, and embraces all the leading branches of collegiate discipline. The efficiency with which the academic system is administered must, therefore, be measured by standards similar to, yet not identical with, those which we apply to collegiate instruction in general.

Every man who has been bred at a university knows perfectly well that no tests of the value of any intellectual training are so exquisitely fallacious as the tests of a public examination. The results of such an examination, in nine cases out of ten, are purely fortuitous. They are determined by the state of the weather; by the moral force of one student, or the moral weakness of another; by various degrees of nervous excitement among the various victims; by anything rather than by the absolute qualifications of the pupils examined. One hapless youth will be summoned to construe the one passage in his Cæsar or his Livy, which in some thoughtless moment he happened to overlook; to another, born under a more fortunate star, will be assigned the one problem in Euclid which he hammered into his brain at some crisis of extreme despair and terror. We have known a single gruff Committee-man frighten half a form of elective mathematicians into a state which would have moved the compassion of Cocker himself. The serious and continuous written examinations of the English Universities, conducted on the principle of solitary confinement and animated with all the far-reaching hopes which hover about the Senate Houses of Oxford and Cambridge, not seldom fail fairly to develope the relative abilities of the hard-reading and the coaching worlds. And no examination, annual or semi-annual, passes over the devoted heads of the students of Harvard and Yale without affording ample reason to any astute and attentive Zoilus for concluding that those ancient and venerable homes of American learning are simply invalid resorts of dislocated syntax and fractured prosody. Perhaps the safest specific test of the proficiency of any set of students is to be found in their original compositions on themes which exercise their logical ability or call forth the substance of their acquisitions in any particular department of science or literature. For the final object of education is—"as one should say—education" it is the development of the mental powers; and a man is more or less thoroughly educated in exact proportion to his control over the faculties and the resources of his mind.

Naturally one does not expect a college chapel to be an Areopagus of History or Philosophy. But in the handling of his subject, the crudest and youngest thinker betrays the method of his culture and the quality of his teacher, and every Institution deserves well of the country which contributes its modicum of disciplined intellects to the life of the commonwealth. If a man who is to mingle in the common whirl of American life, to assume its political responsibilities and discharge its social duties, learns in his five years' course at the Free Academy enough of the world, [illegible] to teach him modesty, common sense and discretion—to quicken his better instincts, and to fortify his finer tastes—his education is a positive gain to the community, and his teachers have vindicated their office.

The public exhibition of the Junior Class of the Free Academy, which took place last night, bore satisfactory witness to the general excellence of the methods of instruction adopted at that institution, and to the fidelity of the teachers in pursuing their legitimate object. A dozen subjects, such as have from time immemorial been treated upon such occasions, were handled by as many students, of course with just about as much of profound thought as one usually finds bestowed upon them, but with propriety of feeling and accuracy of expression, and in the forms of natural logic; and certainly the usual outbursts of Sophomoric patriotism, which were not wanting, never came with a more pardonable emphasis from the lips of any youthful students, than from these representatives and subjects of the wholesome care with which the Republic watches over all her sons.

We are strongly inclined to question the wisdom of any attempt to elevate the Free Academy to the nominal rank of a university, and we should be disposed to advise the abandonment of the practice of conferring degrees upon its graduates. The country is already infested with colleges which ape the *curricula* of well-organized and well-endowed institutions, only to foster all sorts of foolishness and imbecility in the bosoms of scores of sciolists. Our higher education is still in an inchoate and chaotic condition, and it is extremely undesirable that the Free Academy should cease to be a thorough school of good discipline in order to become a turbid fountain of insignificant honors.

That it is in the way of fairly fulfilling the just expectations of those by whom it was founded, we think may be sufficiently established by a few such exhibitions as those of last night, as it is plainly indicated by the judicious distribution of studies in the programme of the institution; and the watchfulness which it should invite from the friends of public education is clearly the watchfulness of sympathy and good will, and not the espionage of cynical self-sufficiency.

### The French and Standing Armies.

The address just presented by the French army to the Emperor Napoleon in reference to his recent escape from assassination, is full of timely suggestions for ourselves. We do not mean to say that there is a complete parallel between the French army and the American army, or that the political condition of the two countries exhibits many points of resemblance. We are as unlike the France of 1858 as was the Rome of Cato the Censor to the Rome of Tiberius. It seemed as improbable, in the days of the Punic wars, that Rome would ever be ruled by mercenaries in the pay of a tyrant, as it is now that the United States will ever cower before an army of its own raising, and see its liberties disposed of by a drumhead court-martial. And yet more than one General ruled the countrymen of the first Brutus and of the Gracchi in the right of a coronation by the Pretorian Guards. No more zealous and uncompromising Republicans and levelers ever took the field than the soldier citizens who fought under Cromwell for the vindication of their freedom and the protection of true religion, and yet these very men purged the Long Parliament under Colonel Pride, and brought back Charles II. under General Monk. A standing army is something that nobody can count upon, or, rather, that is just as likely do what it was not intended to do as what it was. It is a huge engine of destruction which works well only in the hands of one man.

No army in the world was ever such a popular favorite as that of France, for no army in the world is more racy of the soil or more thoroughly the child of the people. Men, officers, and all, come from the very class which throughout French history has shown itself most hostile to oppression and most tenacious of its rights. It is essentially Democratic in its organization and even in its discipline. It knows nothing of the distinction between the man and the gentleman, which in all other armies opens so wide a gulf between the officer and the private. The captain and lieutenant are the comrades of the rank and file—the only difference between them is the difference of grade. They have come from the same village or the same workshop, are much alike in manners and in tastes, sing the same songs, cherish the same hopes, and wear the same cross. The officer has often been once a private, and any private may one day be an officer. All other European armies are composed of clod-hoppers, led by aristocrats; the French troops are Democrats, officered by Democrats. If ever there was an army from which one would look for no danger to the national liberties, it is the French army, and yet no army in the world has ever been more constantly and enthusiastically hostile to everything which savors of popular rights.

The part which the army has played in France since 1848 is curiously significant and instructive. No Prince ever commanded less of the respect of the French army than Louis Philippe. There was nothing in his personal character to excite enthusiasm among the soldiery. He suffered himself to be called the Napoleon of Peace, but the only discernible analogy between his pacific policy and the warlike policy of the great Emperor was an analogy of contrast, for while the Emperor contrived to keep France constantly at war by the haughtiest assertion of her extremest claims, the citizen-King contrived to keep her constantly at peace by the humblest intriguing in behalf of her plainest rights. The French army saw always in Louis Philippe not the soldier of Dumouriez, but the friend of Laffitte. Nevertheless the troops of the line once and again at his bidding swept the streets of Paris with grape and sustained his successive infractions of the Charter at the point of the bayonet; and had not all courage and manhood deserted the monarch at the crisis of his fate, the same troops of the line would have saved his throne to him or to his grandson in the days of February. Marshal Bugeaud stood ready then to conquer Paris "at the price of forty thousand lives."

Under the Republic the regular army was at first subordinated to the National Guard, and was only restored to its normal importance by the terrified Assembly when it had become thoroughly disgusted with its position and thoroughly ripe for the support of a Dictator. It sought for a commander at the head of the State. It had elected Cavaignac in the [illegible] because Cavaignac was a man of iron in the hour of strife, and it remembered that [illegible] conflict for the life of order and society only to cherish a deep and bitter desire for vengeance upon the Parisian population which had met it so sternly at the barricades, and had inflicted upon it such severe and humiliating losses. Very readily, therefore, did this army, made up of the people, lend itself to the imperial projects of the nephew of Napoleon, not because it was gravely convinced that the Republic was a failure, nor because it was frightened like the financiers by the "Spectre Rouge" of Prefect Romieu, but simply because it was an organized body animated with the military *esprit du corps*, and anxious to assert its weight in the Commonwealth. And now it comes forward to congratulate the Emperor upon his marvellous escape from a horrible death, and to assure him that no class of the community but itself should have had a voice in deciding upon the successor to his throne, had he fallen, for the "army had resolved that henceforth the Napoleons must reign in France."

This is a literal reproduction of the spirit and almost of the phraseology of the Pretorians of ancient Rome, and unless Napoleon III. has widely departed from those theories of government which he has cherished from his youth, and which he has set forth throughout his life both by his pen and, so far as has seemed to him practicable, in his exercise of power, this address of the army must seriously disturb his mind; for he can neither spare his bayonets, nor submit to this dictatorial loyalty. With every allowance made for the enormous differences which exist in the social order and the political constitution of France and the United States, it is still amazing that, in the face of such a spectacle as this, we should be talking gravely of increasing our own standing army, made up as it is in so large a proportion of foreign recruits, and officered as it is on a system thoroughly aristocratic. We seem actually to have forgotten that, although the first century of our *national existence has not yet been filled*, we have seen this standing army, small as it is, successfully employed to suppress the manifestation of the popular will, and in the very heart of the most democratic States of the Union.

Exciting Times in Wall-street.—Looking into the reports of the daily transactions at the Stock Exchange in Wall-street, and witnessing the wild excitement which prevails among all sorts of speculators, it is extremely difficult to believe that less than five months ago that same region was overshadowed by a gloom so dark and dismal that it seemed hardly possible for sunshine and hilarity ever again to enliven the countenances of the anxious and careworn denizens of "the Street." But all the past is forgotten, not a shadow remains, every vestige of ruin has been swept away, and the Bulls are once more in the ascendency, rushing up stocks, inflating fancies, and dealing in bubbles as though there had never been a panic, and money could never again be scarce, nor bank presidents cease to be accommodating. Nearly thirty thousand shares of various speculative stocks were sold yesterday, and a still larger amount the day before. The game appears to have been but just commenced, and as there is every prospect of an increased accumulation of money in our banks during the next sixty days, owing in part to the advance in the price of Cotton, and the cessation of shipments of Gold to Europe, we may look for a very lively time among stock gamblers.

It would be idle to attempt to restrain this excitement by counseling moderation, or showing the disasters that must inevitably result from such wild and reckless speculations. But there is a very large class to whom a word of timely caution might be profitable. We mean those innocent "outsiders" who are always ready to rush in and become the first victims of a reverse in the Stock Market. The maelstrom of speculation is always sure to draw into its whirling vortex a certain number of these outside innocents, without whose aid the fury of the speculative tempest would be spent in vain. Among the most disastrous failures of the last pressure were the men who had been tempted by the mania for stock speculations to divert their capital from their legitimate business, and employ it in gambling operations in Wall-street. The saddest cases of deviation from honorable courses in mercantile pursuits have been caused by gambling in stocks, and we copy from a Connecticut paper, this morning, the confession of a wretched young man who brought ruin and disgrace upon himself by having been tempted into stock speculations by an *unfortunate operation* which gave him a profit of a few hundred dollars.

Let outsiders, particularly those who occupy situations of trust which give them easy access to money not their own, beware how they are tempted by the spirit of speculation now rampant in Wall-street to venture on trying their chance; one fortunate "flyer" would be sure to prove their ruin.

Colonel Charras and the Italian Assassins.—The enemies of the Republican party in France are naturally, though, as it seems to us, rather unwisely anxious to make it appear that some of the exiled chiefs of that party were in some way connected with the recent infamous attempt upon the life of the Emperor Napoleon and the peace of Europe.

Among the persons whose names have already been mentioned in this relation is Colonel Charras, one of the most conspicuous of the "arrested of December," and long well known for his resolute devotion to the Democratic faith. Colonel Charras has resided during the greater part of the last seven years in Brussels, where he has employed himself in labors congenial to his profession as a scientific soldier, and where he has recently published a most elaborate and careful work on the campaign of 1815, remarkable as well for the just and generous tone of its criticisms upon the conduct and the plans of the different commanders engaged in that gigantic struggle, as for its keen and convincing analysis of the whole chain of events which led to the final act of the great Imperial tragedy. That such a man should have lent himself to [illegible] atrocious as cruel and as cowardly as those of the conspirators of the Rue Lepelletier, was of [illegible] the fact that Colonel Charras has been recently expelled from his Belgian Asylum, has been eagerly seized upon as an indication of his complicity with Orsini and Pieri; and it is therefore simply an act of justice to say that the order requiring Colonel Charras to leave Brussels was issued nearly a fortnight before the attempt upon the Emperor. We have seen a letter from Col. Charras to a friend in this City, dated at Brussels, [illegible], in which he explains the private difficulties with the Belgian Premier which had induced that functionary to take the step upon which so outrageous an *ex post facto* interpretation has been sought to be put.

A like attack has been made upon the character of Victor Hugo, though not in any official form, which we are very sure can only result in the like confusion to its [illegible] and intemperate authors.

A Senator's Opinion of Reporters.—In the United States Senate, on Wednesday, it was proposed to assign a portion of the gallery to the use of Reporters for the Press, whereupon Senator Toombs thus expressed his views:

"I hope the resolution will lie over, subject to its consideration. I do not think there ought to be any such people in the galleries at all. It is a very great nuisance."

Mr. Toombs is loftily contemptuous towards reporters. If there were no "such people" in existence the Senator's reputation would be a good deal more limited than it is. But, on the other hand, many of his foolish speeches would have escaped the public knowledge, and he might thereby have been the gainer. People whose speeches make them ridiculous are excusable for considering reporters as "nuisances."

Pronunciation.—Quite a controversy has grown out of the remark of one of our correspondents some days since concerning the pronunciation of the name *Raleigh*. A New-Hampshire correspondent sends us a copy of the title page of a book, published in London in [illegible], giving an account of the voyage of "*Sir Walter Raleigh*;" and also a note extracted from the Journal of the House of Commons, in which the word is spelled in the same way. This would seem to settle the *point of its pronunciation*.

### Amusements.

Wallack's Theatre.—An agreeable four-act comedy, called "Rural Felicity," was produced here last night, with decided success. It is one of Mr. Buckstone's pleasant contributions to the London Haymarket stage, and has previously found interpreters in this City. But played as it was last night, it had all the charm of novelty, and [illegible] completely the [illegible] of the audience. Mr. Buckstone has hit upon a good idea in this piece, and elaborates it with light and elegant [illegible]. A couple of town-bred gentlemen, who have [illegible] with their wives, determine to seek rural felicity and oblivion in a small country town, where [illegible]—everything will be the opposite of what they have left behind; where, in short, a beautiful condition of Arcadian simplicity and innocence shall prevail. The experiment is, of course, a failure, for the scandal and duplicity they encounter [illegible] of their rural tour [illegible]

The comedy is most excellently acted and has been placed on the stage with taste and completeness. An apology, however, had to be made for Mrs. [illegible], who, we regret to learn, was suddenly attacked with a serious and fearful malady. [illegible] her part at a moment's notice, and played it so well that it was difficult to believe it was a substitute. Miss Mary Gannon has a splendid little character, which she developes with her usual [illegible]. Mrs. Hoey and Mrs. Allen [illegible] equally good. The male characters were intrusted to Messrs. Lester, Blake, [illegible] and Norton, and were of course well attended to. The piece was a decided success.

Niblo's Garden.—Our readers must not forget that this is the last day and night of Mr. [illegible]'s great show. There will be two performances—one in the afternoon, and one in the evening. The exhibition so curious and meritorious deserves the best patronage.

Postponement.—Messrs. Mason & Thomas' second Matinée is postponed, in consequence of Mr. Thomas' absence with the Opera company. The concert will come off a fortnight later.

### Fires.

Public School Building Burnt.—The fine public school building, No. 44, situated corner of North Moore and Varick streets, in the Fifth Ward, was, last night, destroyed by fire. The alarm was given about 10 o'clock, P. M., and the engines were early upon the ground, but the flames made such rapid headway that the whole of the second and third stories were destroyed before the fire was got under. The damage is estimated at $15,000; fully insured. The fire is supposed to have occurred from some defect in the heating apparatus, or neglect in its management, as the late cold weather has required an extra fire to keep the house warm. There have been about a thousand children in attendance at this school, and it is most fortunate that the fire did not occur during school hours, for in that case there might have been a great loss of life. The building was comparatively new, and was considered one of the best in the City. [illegible]

Fire in West Thirty-second Street [illegible] Mutual, Equitable, and Harmony Insurance Companies. A member of Fire-Engine Company No. [illegible] was run over, while going to the fire, and severely injured. He was taken by the members of the Company to his residence, and a physician called. His injuries are not considered dangerous.

Fire in Worth-street.—At a few minutes to 4 yesterday morning a fire was discovered on the second floor of the five-story brick building No. 123 Worth-street, occupied by Anthony Tomaahal, as a turner's shop. The fire was confined to the second and third stories. Mr. Tomaahal's loss is $1,000; no insurance. The damage to the building is estimated at $700, and is covered by insurance.

Alleged Matricide in Philadelphia.—Yesterday afternoon Coroner Fenner commenced an investigation into the death of Mrs. Hannah McCullough, aged 40 years, who expired on the previous evening, as is supposed, from the effects of blows inflicted by her son John, aged about 21 years. From the evidence it appears that on Friday evening last Mrs. McCullough went to her residence in Market-street, above Fifteenth, intoxicated, and got into a difficulty with her son in a room occupied by Mary Donahue. The son went down stairs into an apartment occupied by his mother, and laid down on a settee. The mother followed him shortly afterwards, and again had words with him. She called him a robber, and ordered him out of the house. He replied that "if he was a robber she made him so." It is then said that she spat in his face and he jumped up and beat her about the head, blackening both of her eyes. She fell, and was seized with spasms. She was then placed on a bed and remained there until the time of her death, as mentioned above. Mrs. McCullough was the mother of six children, of whom John was the eldest. He is said to be a man of bad character, and is known both to the police and neighbors as such.—*Eve. Journal, 11th.*

An honest farmer thus writes to the Chairman of an English Agricultural Society: "Gentlemen, please put me down on your list of cattle for a bull."

An Irishman was challenged to fight a duel, but declined on the plea that he did not wish to leave his ould mother an orphan.

## FROM ALBANY.

Dog-gish Legislation—Another Dash at the Railroads—Reorganization of the City Courts—Castle Garden Investigation—Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Friday, Feb. 12, 1858.

The Legislature is becoming attentive to dogs. In the Senate, Mr. Diven, on a question of privilege, wished to set himself right on this momentous question of dogs. On the subject of dogs he was misunderstood. He was not against dogs. He was decidedly in favor of the canine race. He had, a few days since, presented a petition asking that a tax be levied upon all the tribes of dogs. That petition had gone to the Committee on Retrenchment. (It is the first petition I ever knew to have so appropriate a reference.) But he desired it to be changed, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Finance. "A very proper reference," said a friend—"put it to a currishing Committee." It is almost needless to say that no Senator was guilty of that last [illegible]. The petition went in the direction indicated by Mr. Diven.

In the House, dogs formed the basis of the most elaborate report which the Judiciary Committee of that body has yet submitted. Mr. Tappen, for self and associates on the Judiciary, reports in favor of levying a tax of "$10 per head upon every dog, whiffet, cur, hound or other animal of the dog kind." In default of the payment of such tax, the "dog, whiffet, cur, etc." to be declared a common nuisance, which any [illegible] may abate on sight. Of course, such a report could only come from a Judiciary Committee, and could only have been dictated by feelings having their origin in hatred engendered by personal wrongs. On investigation I find this to be the fact. A gentleman on the Committee, when questioned, did not hesitate to avow his purpose to be the annihilation of the canines in vengeance for a bite inflicted fifteen years ago. Of course, a report founded on such selfish views and prompted by such prejudices cannot receive much favor from such an intelligent, enlightened and patriotic body as is the Assembly, but it is mortifying to think that a legislator should have availed himself of the temporary advantages of his official position to avenge injuries done to himself as an individual.

ANOTHER DASH AT THE RAILROADS.

In the Senate, Mr. Pattison introduced a resolution, calling upon the Central Railroad Company to report to the Senate the number of stations on such road from Albany to Buffalo and Niagara Falls—the distance from station to station, the fare charged to and from each station to the next station, previous to the act of 1857—the fare charged to and from each station to the next station since the passage of said act, and the increase of such fare at each station since the passage of such act, in consequence of its passage. This was passed without opposition.

In the House, Mr. Wager offered a resolution to appoint a Committee of three to investigate the affairs of the New-York Central Railroad Company. This was laid over under the rule, Mr. McNett, of Buffalo, rising to debate it. It will probably pass, as Mr. Wager has personal strength enough to drive it through, if he makes a point on it.

Mr. Parsons introduced a resolution, which was passed, instructing the Railroad Committee of the House to bring in a bill requiring all railroads in this State to regulate their freight tariffs *pro rata* per mile, according to the distance carried.

The unanimity with which these inquiries and instructions are carried through both branches is a healthy indication. As was well said, by a gentleman who has displayed marked ability and honesty as a railroad officer, "the legislation of last Winter was a curse to the railroad interests, because it exacted too much." I shall be glad to know that in this Legislature there are those who, while fostering and protecting these great interests, will watch well that they do not suffer by their own indiscretion.

REORGANIZATION OF THE CITY COURTS.

Senator Scott, this morning, introduced a bill, without previous notice, which entirely changes the character of the Supreme and Superior Courts, and Court of Common Pleas. It is a regular drag-net.

Section 1 vests in the Judges of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District exclusive power to grant, modify and dissolve injunctions, at least to the same extent as that power was heretofore vested in the Court of Chancery. The Justices to have full power to make rules to regulate this branch of their jurisdiction.

Section 2 authorizes the City and County of New-York, at the next general election, (and at every eighth election thereafter,) three additional Justices of the Superior Court.

Section 3 reduces the number of Judges of the Superior Court to three. Who of the present Judges shall go out, to be determined by a ballot of the Judges. (Making the Judges cut their own throats—that's unconstitutional, as I read "crowners' quest law.")

Section 4 authorizes the transfer of all causes pending in Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas, where the amount demanded exceeds $5,000, to the Supreme Court, upon a motion of either party to such suit.

Section 5 allows appeals in all cases from final judgments in the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas to the Supreme Court, under such regulations as the Justices of that Court may from time to time make.

THE CASTLE GARDEN INVESTIGATION.

The Committee of Commerce held a meeting yesterday, for the purpose of hearing parties who were interested in having an investigation of the manner in which the emigrant business is conducted at Castle Garden. M. Jacob Smith, of the House, appeared on behalf of the investigation. In the course of the inquiry it was demonstrated that the contest was carried on, not so much for the benefit of the emigrants as for the advancement of the interests of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. This was admitted by Mr. Smith, who said he would withdraw his demand for an investigation, "if the Commissioners would admit the Pennsylvania Central to enjoy the same rights and privileges as the New-York and Erie and the New-York Central." This proposition was accepted at once by the Commissioners, with the single proviso that the Pennsylvania Central should be subject to the same regulations and restrictions as are imposed upon all the companies doing business at Castle Garden. The proviso required the Pennsylvania Company to sell tickets to emigrants inside of the Garden as cheap as they offered them outside. It was established that the Pennsylvania Company had been two or three times admitted to the rights and privileges which the Garden affords; but when in the Garden, they invariably violated the terms of agreement upon which they were admitted, and were expelled as a consequence of their own acts. The admission of Mr. Smith of the motives which governed his action, and the purpose for which he had urged the inquiry, will probably satisfy the Committee of Commerce that there is nothing in the management of the business at the Garden demanding legislative investigation, although the Commissioners expressed their readiness to enter upon such an inquiry if the Committee should desire it. The runners will probably have to try again.

GOSSIP, ETC.

The marriage of ex-President Fillmore to Mrs. McIntosh, on Wednesday last, was not made the occasion for much display; only about forty guests were present.

We are moving in the shadows of many great men at this present writing. Within the past two weeks, I have stood *vis-à-vis*, to two ex-Presidents, three ex-Governors, a half dozen ex-Mayors, as many ex-Senators, and a score of Governors and Lieutenant-Governors in expectancy.

"No man is ever a hero to his *valet-de-chambre*." I must confess that a close inspection of all those ex-officials awakened only a doubt of the infallibility of the masses, and a surprise that the people should have spoiled several excellent artisans in the futile effort to make them statesmen.

A deputation from Staten Island was here to-day with a request that the Legislature should add another tier to the Quarantine Commission. They propose the names of Millard Fillmore, Washington Hunt and Benjamin F. Butler. I do not know upon what grounds these Staten Island gentlemen would justify this violation of the tomb, but I do know that the Quarantine Commissioners have dead weight enough to carry now. By the law as it now stands, the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller are a kind of upper house in the Quarantine concern, and they cannot "impress the Jar seys." I hardly think there is any use in bringing up the ghosts of departed spirits. Better try whisky—or whisky and oysters. LEO.

## NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....Albany, Friday, Feb. 12.

REPORTS.

By Mr. Noxon, favorably, relative to the Courts of General and Special Sessions in New-York City; also to provide for the appointment of a Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions in New-York; also to punish prize-fighting; also adverse to the change of office hours in the office of the Sheriff of Kings County; also adverse to allowing surveyors to take acknowledgments of Deeds. Agreed to.

By Mr. Foote, favorably, to prohibit Banks from acting as savings banks in Brooklyn and New-York.

By Mr. Ames, favorably, to prevent frauds by warehousemen and wharfingers.

By Mr. Pattison, favorably, to exempt a portion of the Fifth Ward of Brooklyn from the fire law.

By Mr. Diven, adverse to amending the Homestead Exemption law. Tabled.

By Mr. Wager, favorably, on a general law for the extension of time for the collection of taxes.

By Mr. Chanler, favorably, to continue the commission on Common Schools in New-York.

By Mr. Tappan, against the dog law for Brooklyn, but in favor of a general law taxing on all dogs ten dollars each, and providing that where no owner is found the dog be killed.

By Mr. Lawrence, unfavorably, on a petition to present fifty per cent. of excise moneys to the Inebriate Asylum.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Chauncey, to exempt Brooklyn from certain provisions of the Railroad Law, so as to enable the construction and extension of Railroads.

By Mr. Halley, to impose a tax upon Railroads competing with Canals.

By Mr. Dyckman, to amend the Militia Laws so far as regards the First Division of State Militia.

By Mr. Bacheller, to regulate the fees of the New-York health Officers.

By Mr. Seeley, to vacate the office of Comptroller of New-York.

By Mr. Delaney, to provide a tax to pay the Municipal Police.

By Mr. Wiswall, to enable all religious societies to incorporate on equal terms.

By Mr. Van Arnham, to regulate the way fare and freight on the New-York and Erie Railroad.

By Mr. Diven, to amend the general Railroad law; also, to amend the law relative to the collection of taxes.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Scott, to increase the number of the Superior Court in the First Judicial District.

By Mr. Diven, to amend the general Railroad law.

Senator Scott's bill relative to the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District provides:

*First*—That the power to grant, modify, and dissolve injunctions in the First Judicial District, shall be vested exclusively in the Justices of the Supreme Court in that District, as fully as the same was formerly vested in the Court of Chancery of the State; and gives the Justices full power to make such rules relative to this branch of their jurisdiction, as they may deem discreet.

*Second*—Provides for the election of three additional Justices of the Supreme Court for the First District at the next State election, to hold office for eight years.

*Third*—Reduces the number of Justices of the Superior Court to three.

*Fourth*—Provides that, by consent of either party, causes involving more than $5,000 may be transferred from the Superior Court to the Supreme Court.

*Fifth*—Appeals shall be brought in all cases from final judgment of the Superior Court or Court of Common Pleas, to the Superior Court of the First District.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Mr. Schell proposes to amend the law of last Winter, relative to the Supervisors of New-York, by dividing them into six classes—the first class to hold for a year, the second for two years, and so on, the term of the sixth class to expire in 1863. It causes two of each political party to retire each year, and one party to be elected and one appointed same as now.

ASSEMBLY....Albany, Friday, Feb. 12.

Mr. McNett, of Erie, rose to a question of privilege. He desired to say that in the vote cast the other day in favor of granting the use of the Assembly Chamber to F. P. Stanton, he did not intend to express any opinion in favor of Mr. Stanton's Kansas policy, or to condemn any one directly or indirectly. His vote was dictated simply by considerations of courtesy.

A large number of petitions were presented. Among them were several for a law confirming the location of North and East River steamboats; against the local assessment act of Brooklyn, and for the removal of Quarantine.

On the presentation of the petition for the repeal of the Excise Law of 1857, a struggle took place on its reference. Eventually it was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and subsequently a special committee on the subject was ordered.

## The Reissue of Hartford County Bank Bills—A Clerk's Story—How he Fell From Duty.

*From the Hartford Evening Press, Feb. 11.*

We published yesterday the fact that Walter S. Carter, of Middletown, had acknowledged that the bills of the Bank of Hartford County, supposed to have been burnt, were abstracted from the Treasury office, and put in circulation by him. Since then we have had an interview with Mr. Carter, and from him learned all the facts connected with the matter. It is the old story of speculating in stocks, which has led so many to ruin. He tells us that when he entered the Treasury office he was barely 20 years of age, and of course without the fixed habits or principles of persons more advanced in life. His associations brought him in contact with men who were constantly dealing in stocks, and a knowledge of their gains induced him to invest his savings, then amounting to something over a thousand dollars, in a similar manner. His first operations were successful—his money soon doubled, and in a short time again doubled, and his successes seduced him into more extensive operations. What he considered to be a favorable opening for an investment of about $800 occurred one day when he had not the money, and he used funds belonging to the State—this was his first offence.

In this way, from time to time, he was led on, until he had used from $8,000 to $10,000 of the funds of the State, balancing the account by his own memorandum check, which, of course, he expected to make good. He excused himself to his own conscience by saying: "The banks pay no interest on this money and if I only put back what I take there will be no harm done; I may as well have the use of the money as the banks."

Things went on in this way until the 1st Monday of April, 1854. With it came the State election and the success of men whom he knew would displace him from the position he then held, and an exposure was sure to follow, unless the funds were replaced. Stocks had gone out of sight, and he had lost all he had taken—and then for the first time he began to appreciate the fact that he had committed a crime. What to do he did not know. Once he went to New-York, to take the steamer for Europe, but the steamer sailed, he was not on board, and he again returned to Hartford. The rest is already known to the public. It was to make his account good, where discovery would soon be made if things were left as they were, that the bills of the bank were abstracted and used.

The amount of bills thus taken is not accurately known. It is somewhere from $8,000 to $10,000. Mr. Carter tells us that some months since he formed a resolution to disclose the whole matter, as a relief to his own conscience, as well as to relieve other parties from suspicion which might attach to them. One thing and another has prevented him from doing so, but when he received the summons to appear before the Grand Jurors, he resolved to "make a clean breast of it," and he has done so voluntarily. No other person is implicated in the least—he takes the whole matter upon himself.

So far as is in his power, Mr. Carter has made restitution to the Bank, having assigned to them all his assets of any character whatever.

This is the story—it was told us with evident sincerity, and we have no doubt of its truth. It carries with it its own comment, warning all to abstain from the first departure from the path of rectitude.

## Official Declaration of War Against Governor Wise.

*From the Washington Union.*

Governor Wise has again come before the public, in an effort, as he himself uniquely expresses it, to save the Administration and the Democratic national organization. His late Tammany letter was the first blow aimed in that behalf; he now "advances upon his former position," and plants another, though feebler blow, precisely in the same direction.

Gentlemen have discovered of late a singular mode of saving the Administration and Democratic Party. We believe the recent course of Senator Douglas on the Kansas subject has been shaped with especial reference to this laudable object. Gov. Walker, too, has been actuated by the same commendable motive. Gov. Wise and Col. Forney alike participate in the patronizing sentiment. In fact, we believe this exemplary excess of friendship for the Administration and of solicitude for the Democratic organization, is what distinguishes the Democratic from the Black Republican branch of the coalition which has been formed to defeat the policy of the Administration and to disrupt the national party.

Since the publication of the not-yet-forgotten declaration of Governor Wise, in 1854, that "the objections to the Nebraska-Kansas Act were unanswerable, but never insuperable," we believe that gentleman has not been distinguished as an advocate or defender of that notable measure, which has been a cardinal test of Democratic orthodoxy from the time of its passage until now.

Governor Wise, it must be recollected, is an enthusiast in his espousals of public measures, supporting them always "with heart and head, might and main," where he supports them at all; and the fact that he has signalized himself in no special manner or important crisis, in the championship of this measure, has itself sufficiently attested his lukewarmness, if not indifference, to its success. The act was passed in the face of the violent opposition of the entire Black-Republican party, and of the great body of the old Whig party, and of the then rising Know-Nothing party; and, though Gov. Wise was *not in actual coöperation with this motley opposition in their formidable resistance to the measure, neither was he lending his support, or even countenance, to the Democracy in their struggle in its behalf.* As Gov. Wise was indifferent to the enactment of the measure, at a time of great effort and struggle to its friends, it has simply followed, as a matter of course, that now, in the decisive struggle for the consummation of the measure in its application to Kansas, *he is found in conflict with the Democratic organization,* esteeming his individual opinions superior to those of the great body of the party on a test measure. Considering his antecedents on this subject, it has very naturally come to pass that letters are now coming with expressions from him by opposition meetings in the Northern cities, and that assaults by him upon the policy of the party and administration in regard to this measure are received with gusto by the coalition through all the length and breadth of the Northern States.

Whatever political relations, therefore, between Governor Wise and the friends of the administration may be impaired by present differences of sentiment on the Lecompton Constitution, it is not probable that any great affection or solicitude for the Kansas-Nebraska act itself has had to be combatted by Governor Wise in throwing himself full length against the consummation of the measure in its application to Kansas, according to the policy resolved upon by its original and true friends—the national Democracy of the Union.

Though Governor Wise may be inclined to assume, in competition with the President of the Philadelphia meeting, the patronizing relation of Warwick the king-maker to the present Administration, it is quite certain that he cannot claim the paternity of the Kansas-Nebraska act itself, or set up any especial right to dictate to its early, constant, and real friends and supporters, his individual views as to the manner in which it shall be interpreted, executed or applied. As the Democratic Party and its Administration established the measure without the aid and sympathy of Governor Wise, *it must not be expected that the same Party and its Administration will give much heed or consequence to his present views upon the policy which they have resolved upon for consummating the great measure in its application to the Territory of Kansas.* Whatever injury to the policy of the Administration and Democratic Party may result at the North from the fact that so conspicuous a Southern man as Governor Wise opposes it, it must at least be remembered there, that this opposition comes from a Southern man and Democrat, who was, at least, never an active supporter of the Nebraska-Kansas act.

## The Chamber of Commerce on Banking Laws.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, to receive a report from the Special Committee, to whom was referred the subject of alterations in the Banking law, as suggested in the Governor's Message, and the report of the Bank Superintendent.

Mr. Matthew Maury, Chairman of the Committee, said that the subject had been attended to by every member of the Committee, and the report was signed by all the members, after a great deal of discussion, some in the Committee and some out of it. Mr. Maury then presented a report and a memorial for presentation to the Legislature, as follows:

The committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce on the 4th inst., to examine the alterations in the Banking laws of this State, recommended by the Governor and Bank Superintendent, beg leave to report as follows:

The Governor recommends that every bank in this State be required, under adequate penalties, to keep on hand in coin not less than 25 per cent. of all its cash liabilities, exclusive of its notes.

The Bank Superintendent differs from the Governor by recommending 20 per cent. instead of 25 per cent., and in suggesting that the banks out of this City be allowed to hold specie funds instead of specie itself.

Although the deposits in the country banks may be so small as to make it unimportant whether specie funds or specie are held, we prefer the requirement of actual specie in all banks, as a matter of principle; and certainly, if the deposits in country banks are so small, the condition can be no hardship to them.

We wish the principle to be recognized, by law, that not less than a certain proportion of cash liabilities shall be held in coin, and that this proportion shall not be diminished at the discretion of any managers of banks. It is unreasonable and unfair that the banks shall be allowed to expand imprudently as they have done, and thereby give large large dividends to the stockholders, while hazarding the suspension of specie payments and paralyzing the business of the country.

The desirable proportion of specie is 20 per cent., according to the Bank Superintendent; 25 per cent. according to the Governor; 30 per cent. in the opinion of many of our experienced bankers and merchants, and 33⅓ by the Louisiana law. The Superintendent appears to have fixed upon 20 per cent. because the proportion actually held by the banks in this City in two years, ending with the Summer of 1855, was between 10 and 20 per cent. The advocates of 30 per cent. think it will more completely insure safety, while its opponents allege that so large a holding of idle capital will disqualify our banks for earning fair dividends, and that the New-Orleans banks are only enabled to bear 33⅓ per cent. by the opportunities which that city presents for making profits in exchanges.

The Governor recommends adequate penalties. The Louisiana law provides the best possible; for those are best which undo the damage while punishing the offence. The penalties that we recommend are that no loan or discount shall be made by any bank which has been below its required line of specie for two successive weeks by its weekly statements, until it is restored to line; and in case of violating this provision, the bank shall be wound up as insolvent. It will be necessary, however, that country banks shall give the Superintendent average monthly reports of their condition, for weekly are scarcely necessary, and that the same penalties shall apply to them after a month of offence as to ours after two weeks.

Our aim is to fix upon the largest metallic proportion that the sound interests of our banks will admit of, and with this view we recommend not less than 25, and not more than 30 per cent., believing that either rate will not debar well managed banks from earning fair dividends, such as 8 per cent., when the value of current paper in Wall-street is not below 7 per cent. We must remark, prudent and steady banking will practically require the specie holdings in this City to be 3 per cent., and perhaps occasionally 5 per cent. greater than the legal rate; say, 28 or 30 actual for 25 per cent. legal, and 33 or 35 for 30 per cent.; whereas our country banks will need a less margin, and the business of New-Orleans admits of working their banks without one of 3 per cent.

Such a law will possess the merit of being self-acting, intelligible and simple in itself, requiring no new machinery for its supervision, and yet of meeting and checking all those defects of organization and administration in which ruinous contractions and general bank suspensions have their origin. If by any accident, the line of specie should be too low for a single week, the proper proportion could be recovered in the second week, and the compulsory stoppage of discounts be avoided. The offending bank will be detected and identified, and the punishment fall upon it alone, without excluding it from the Clearing-House or endangering the money of the depositors; moreover, without causing any unwholesome alarm in the community, because the punishment will begin before the offender can have incurred risk of actual insolvency by means of over-issues of credit. Competition for deposits by offers of high interest will be checked; for deposits will bring with them the duty of holding more specie, the expense of which duty and the penalty for neglecting it, will reduce the question of rate of interest to very narrow limits.

Under the existing laws there is no punishment until the extreme offence of insolvency has been committed; and then the innocent and guilty suffer alike. The confiding stockholder and the innocent depositor may be utterly ruined without the least warning of any danger; but under the proposed law there will be ample warning for them and for the community, if the Bank, as we must always suppose, is managed with common honesty.

Penalties often defeat their objects; and it is now clearly demonstrable that the very severity of the existing law contributed to produce the bank suspension, which it had been framed to prevent; for the intense alarm, almost necessarily existing when the danger of enforcing such a penalty approached, terrified the depositors and drove the banks into otherwise unnecessary suspension.

In fact, the proposed law will in a great degree be to commercial and financial offences the desideratum of criminal jurisprudence, viz.: the prevention of those first steps of misconduct which are ultimately productive of extreme crimes.

We approve highly of the Superintendent's recommendations that no more mortgages be received as security for bank notes, and that the old banks be gradually brought under the law requiring security for notes; but we do not approve of his proposition to allow the business of banking to be commenced upon securities for $50,000 instead of $100,000.

Various projects have been suggested for preventing a recurrence of the recent difficulties. Among them are:

Prevention of banks paying interest on deposits.
That deposits should not be payable in gold.
Prohibition of bank notes below $5, $10 or $20.
Limitation of the rate of bank dividends.
An enormously large bank.
A Board of Currency to supervise and regulate the banks, &c., &c.

We think we have already shown that the simple plan of holding gold against deposits will accomplish all the sound and practical objects at which these projects aim.

The legal prevention of interest on deposits is not recommended by the Governor or Superintendent, and probably because it would admit of so many evasions as to be useless in practice; but, even if practicable, we think all its good objects will be attained by the Governor's plan, and we are unwilling to countenance any restrictions of questionable necessity.

The payment in gold of deposits in checks cannot be refused. It would amount to bank suspension.

Without denying that some benefit may arise from a prohibition of small notes under certain circumstances, we must admit that this measure has not answered expectation in Pennsylvania; and undoubtedly it is much more important that notes should be secured by the pledge of good convertible stocks and undue issues of bank credit be checked by an enforced holding of gold against deposits, than that small notes should be prohibited. We think such prohibition can be of little or no use in practice, unless enforced throughout the United States, and, therefore, we cannot recommend it.

A limitation of bank dividends would be practically unjust and is not desirable.

A very large bank would be useless if the other banks are to be continued, and therefore impracticable for any present beneficial effects.

No Board of Currency is required. As the plan of specie against deposits would be self-acting, the present machinery of officers need not be increased.

Further propositions may be suggested, it is probably unnecessary, as we cannot doubt that the Chamber will agree with us in the following conclusions:

The recent commercial and financial derangements require measures calculated to prevent a recurrence of such evils.

The present is a most favorable opportunity, for our banks are full of gold, merchants and traders have not yet embarked in large new operations, and none of the other States have resolved upon any new banking laws.

The plan we recommend requires no combination of laws with the risk of their uncertain effects, for it has stood the test of trial in Louisiana. It will not disturb any sound existing interests. It is self-acting, and therefore steady in its operations; for nothing that can endanger our currency is left to the discretion of any man or any body of men; and under its principles of action the lamentable bank expansion of July last could not have occurred.

We submit a memorial to the Legislature for the approval of the Chamber.

| | |
|---|---|
| Matthew Maury, | Royal Phelps, |
| James Brown, | Henry W. T. Mali, |
| A. A. Low, | P. Perit. |

New-York, Feb. 10, 1858.

The Memorial embodies the principles set forth in the address, and recommends the adoption of existing laws accordingly.

Mr. Moses H. Grinnell moved the striking out o the recommendation in the memorial making Bank Directors personally liable for all the debts and obligations of the Banks, if such Directors participate in or assent to the certain violation of the banking laws.

The motion was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Barstow, it was resolved to print the report and circulate it among the members.

The further consideration of the subject was postponed to next Wednesday evening, at the special meeting of the Chamber at Clinton Hall. Adjourned.


☞ **Burnett's Cocoaine.**—A compound of Cocoanut Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness it is without a rival.

*It prevents the hair from falling off.*
*It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth.*
*It is not greasy or sticky.*
*It leaves no disagreeable odor.*
*It softens the hair when hard and dry.*
*It soothes the irritated scalp skin.*
*It affords the richest lustre.*
*It remains longest in effect.*
*It costs fifty cents for a half-pint bottle.*

A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it to be

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HAIR DRESSING IN THE WORLD.

Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston. For sale by all Druggists.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—For all manufacturing purposes SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are deemed indispensable. The public insist upon having their clothing, &c. made by them. SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is the latest presented for competition, and being arranged with full knowledge of the defects of other machines for similar uses, has avoided or remedied them all. It is the handsomest Sewing Machine ever made, and the easiest to learn to operate. Using one of these machines is an elegant amusement. Price $100, with iron table complete.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Another Attempt to Rob Herring's Safe.**

New-York, Feb. 11, 1858.

Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co.—*Gents:* The safe I purchased of you, about a year ago, was last night subjected to a test of its burglar-proof qualities, as my store was entered by forcing open the shutters, and breaking the windows and sash. The rogues, however, were poorly paid for their trouble, as money no doubt was their object. I had about $8,000 in cash, and valuables, locked in one of your Safes, secured with your Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Lock, which could not be picked, forced open, or blown off with powder, although they made an unsuccessful attempt to do so, as a considerable quantity was found scattered about the floor. WALTER H. MEAD, No. 9 Jane-st.

The largest assortment of Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes in the world, on hand and for sale, by

S. C. HERRING & CO.,

Nos. 135, 137, and 139 Water-st., and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.

☞ **No. 813 Broadway.**—This is the locality of CANTRELL'S establishment. Be it understood that he continues to sell his neat and comfortable Gaiters at the low prices of 12s. and 14s. per pair, and that he confines his entire attention to this, his only place of business. Ladies, buy your articles of foot covering at CANTRELL'S. In manufacture and cheapness his fabrics cannot be excelled.

☞ **Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous** is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **India Rubber Gloves** cure chapped hands, salt rheum, &c., and render the hands soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to water—hot or cold—and protect the hands while engaged in housework, care of coal fires, &c. For sale at all rubber stores and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

☞ **Pacific Hotel.**

No. 172 GREENWICH-STREET, NEW-YORK.

The price of board at this popular house was reduced on the 1st of January to $1 50 per day.

JNO. PATTEN, Jr., & BENJ. LYNDE, Proprietors.

☞ **Removal.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, at No. 2½ Maiden-lane, removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skilfully applied. Private rooms for ladies. A female in attendance.

☞ **Ladies Bracelets,** EAR RINGS And BREAST PINS.

For sale at retail low by G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye, only 4 shillings a box,** black or brown. No. 1 Barclay-st., and all druggists. Also, Infallible Onguent and Fioralia, beautiful articles for the hair.

☞ **Sewing Machines.**—Price, $12 to $25. Buy PRATT'S Patent if you wish to get a really good one for family use. They are warranted to give satisfaction. Office No. 577 Broadway, New-York.


## MARRIED.

Hopkins—Downs.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 8, by Rev. T. Ralston Smith, Ferdinand T. Hopkins, of Carmel, to Miss Sarah A. Downs, of this City.

Smith—Squier.—At Somerville, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 9, by Rev. Dr. Messler, Mr. Lemuel Smith, of Brooklyn, to Miss Anna Squier, of Somerville.

Gifford—Alling.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 11, in Trinity Church, by Rev. J. Treadwell Walden, John A. Gifford and Mary J., only daughter of the late Charles Alling, all of that city.

Fowler—Colt.—At Paterson, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 11, by Rev. William H. Hornblower, Mr. De Grasse B. Fowler, of New-York, to Miss Julia C., daughter of the late Mr. Roswell L. Colt.

## DIED.

Meschutt.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 11, at 8 o'clock, Augusta, the beloved wife of David C. Meschutt.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from No. 66 7th-st., on Saturday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Booth.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 11, at 2 o'clock A. M., Frances Virginia, daughter of Alfred Booth, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday next, Feb. 13, from the residence of her grandfather, Joseph Booth, No. 46 Nesbitt-st., Newark, N. J.

Mills.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Feb. 11, Mr. James Mills, aged 75 years, late President of the Bowery Savings Bank, who, for a quarter of a century, devoted his time to its interests, and faithfully discharged the duties of his office. Few men have passed through life more honorably, and few leave behind them a more unblemished reputation.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 100 4th-av., on Monday, Feb. 15, at 1 o'clock.

Paulding.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 10, suddenly, of croup, William Frederic, son of Philip R. and Sarah M. Paulding, aged 2 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the services at Calvary Church, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

Hawes.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 12, Mrs. Lydia Ann Hawes, wife of John Hawes, aged 42 years, 2 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of Ark Lodge I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Feb. 14, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 368 Greenwich-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Smith.—In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 12, Mariam Smith, widow of the late Andrew Smith, aged 88 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her daughter, No. 31 Rivington-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to New-Rochelle on Sunday morning, at 8 o'clock, for interment.

Kissam.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 11, George B. Kissam, of Greenfield Hill, Conn., son of the late Dr. Benjamin Kissam, of this City.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at No. 157 West [illegible]-st., on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock precisely, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

Stoutenburgh.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 11, Mr. E. Stoutenburgh, in the 49th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 61 4th-av., on Saturday, Feb. 13, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Cooke.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 12, Ephraim Cooke, aged 80 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from St. Mark's Church, Williamsburgh, on Sunday, Feb. 14, at 12½ o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

Pike.—In Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 12, very suddenly, Lucy Ann, wife of James Pike, aged 21 years.

Funeral at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, from her late residence, No. 243 Hicks-st., Brooklyn. Friends and relatives are invited without further notice.

Lingman.—At Greenpoint, L. I., on Friday, Feb. 12, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Mary H. Lingman, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of her husband, John G. H. Lingman, and her sons, William, Stephen and Winslow Doon, and of her son-in-law, Joseph Barnet, also the members of Orpheus Lodge No. 31, I. O. of O. F., and of Mount Ararat Lodge No. 234, I. O. of O. F., and members of Engine Company No. 11 Valley Forge, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, corner of Franklin and Java sts., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Ohio papers please copy.

Edgar.—At Rahway, N. J., on Friday morning, Feb. 12, Jerusha, wife of Wm. M. Edgar.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 16, at 11 o'clock. Cars leave foot of Courtlandt st. at 9 o'clock A. M., and returning, leave Rahway at 3½ o'clock P. M.

Wooster.—At Sherburne, Chenango Co., on Tuesday, Feb. 9, Mrs. Bethey Wooster, wife of George Wooster, and mother of George W. Wooster, of this City, in the 62d year of her age.

☞ Schenectady papers please copy.

Stoddard.—At Astoria, L. I., on Thursday morning, Feb. 11, of croup, Fanny, only daughter of Alexander and Sarah Stoddart, aged 2 years and 10 months.


MONTI'S TRANSLATION.
Fifth Edition Now Ready.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS;
Four Editions Exhausted in Two Weeks.

THE GREAT ITALIAN NOVEL.

BEATRICE CENCI.

A Historical Novel of the 16th Century. By F. D. Guerrazzi. Translated from the original Italian, By Luigi Monti, of Harvard University. 12mo, bound in cloth, with a Steel Engraving, after the celebrated Portrait by Guido Reni. Price $1 25 cloth, or half calf $2.

Guerrazzi in his Preface to this work says, addressing the unfortunate shade of Beatrice:

"Inasmuch as I have been able to comprehend thee, implore for me sufficient power to narrate worthily thy history to these dear Italian maidens, who love thee as a sister just departed, though the shadow of two centuries and a half is spread over thy sepulchre. Verily thine is a history of sad crimes; but the maidens of my country will read it. When the youth whom they love is approaching, they will hasten, blushing, to hide it; but they will read it, and will offer thee the only gift that can be given to the betrayed—tears."

WHAT THE PRESS SAY OF IT.

*From the New-York Home Journal.*
It is the most powerful of recent Italian fictions, and will have a large sale.

*From the New-York L'Eco D'Italia.*
The edition by Professor Monti is faithfully and correctly translated.

*From the New-York Journal of Commerce.*
It will win unqualified commendation for its artistic excellence as a tale.

*From the Boston Transcript.*
Signor Monti has executed a translation which certainly has the merit of fidelity—in its English version it has the spirit and essence of the original.

*From the Boston Post.*
Ladies will find a mournful fascination in its pages.

*From the Boston Courier.*
The publication of "Beatrice Cenci" will prove the opening of a new and unexplored field of literature filled with fresh charms and of truly captivating interest.

*From the Boston Traveller.*
The story of "Beatrice Cenci" is the saddest that ever occurred, and more terrible than anything that was ever invented.

A CASE OF COURTESY (?)

A carelessly prepared and imperfect translation of this famous novel, has, we understand, been offered to several prominent Publishers in this City, who have declined issuing it, as our edition had been announced long ago. The translator, however, at last found a publishing house, which is hastily issuing this feeble translation in *cheap paper backs*—thus notoriously violating trade etiquette. The reader, therefore, who desires a faithful and vigorous translation of this great author, by an accomplished Italian scholar, should be particular to buy only the edition translated by Luigi Monti, and with the sanction of Harvard University, as it is the only genuine legitimate edition in the English language.

Sold by all the booksellers in the United States. This book will be sent by mail, postage paid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of price in stamps, $1 25.

RUDD & CARLETON, Publishers and Booksellers, No. 310 Broadway, New-York.

VALENTINES.

V. V. V.

Valentines for young and old,
Valentines for girls with gold,
Valentines for tinless beauty,
Valentines all love and duty,
Valentines as sweet as honey,
Valentines grave, gay and funny,
Valentines for maidens rosy,
Valentines for widows cozy,
Valentines for lovers stupid,
Valentines inscribed by Cupid,
Valentines for all professions,
Valentines with sweet confessions,
Valentines to tedious bores,
Valentines to bachelors,
Valentines quite transcendental,
Valentines all sentimental,
Valentines enthusiastic,
Valentines severe and caustic,
Valentines surcharged with kisses,
Valentines for boys and misses,
Valentines with rare devices,
Valentines at cheapest prices,
Valentines superbly painted,
Valentines illuminated,
Valentines in every style,
Veiled in covers versatile,
May be had at STRONG'S, the shrine
Of Love's saint, St. Valentine.
Hearts succumb without resistance,
To strong love, with STRONG'S assistance.

STRONG'S Valentine Depot, No. 98 Nassau-st.

TWO NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON & CO.,

Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,

PUBLISH ON SATURDAY:

I.

LEISURE LABORS;

OR,

MISCELLANIES, HISTORICAL, LITERARY AND POLITICAL.

By Joseph B. Cobb.

One Volume, 12mo. 408 pages, $1.

CONTENTS:

Thomas Jefferson.
A Review of the Life and Times of William H. Crawford.
Macaulay's History of England.
Willis' Poems.
Longfellow's Poems.
Slavery and the Slave-trade in the District of Columbia.
The True Issue between Parties in the South: Union or Disunion.

II.

CHRISTIANITY,

THE LOGIC OF CREATION.

BY HENRY JAMES.

One Volume, 12mo., 75 cents.

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS.

ALLEN, HAY & CO. have this day advanced the price of rough fat to 7½ cents per pound, cash, on delivery, at their Soap and Candle Works on 1st-av., between 2d and 3d sts.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—RHEUMATISM Neuralgia and Gout, in their worst stages, also Scrofula, King's Evil, Erysipelas, old Ulcers, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood—great debility, Liver Complaint, Kidneys, Salt Rheum, incipient Consumption, &c., &c., are most certainly cured by this sovereign purifier.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Mr. S. RODGERS, corner of Canal and Hudson sts., (paint store,) of Rheumatism of the most painful kind, which had rendered him a cripple for months.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Miss COLE, No. 163 3d av., of Asthma of the most painful and dangerous kind. She had been afflicted from infancy, and the spasms so severe as to force the sternum or breast-bone out of place.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Ex-Alderman J. KELLY, XIIIth Ward, E. D., Brooklyn, of Rheumatism, after he had been under medical treatment in vain, and crippled for months.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured WM. J. BROWN, late of No. 97 Prince-st., of Fistula, after he had submitted to various operations, and confined him to his room for weeks.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Mr. B. RICE, Nos. 32 Grove-st. and 21 Clinton Market, of Inflammatory Rheumatism and Gout, after he had been crippled for years.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured CHARLES CLARK, merchant tailor, of Lansingburg, N. Y., of Scrofulous Ulcers, (and Rheumatism,) which had penetrated to the bone, and refused to yield until the Life Balsam came to his aid.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured WM. HOUSEL, of No. 12 Willet-st., of King's Evil. The Ulcer covered the entire left side of the neck and face.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured JAMES McKEE, whose office is No. 42 Front-st., of Chronic Dyspepsia, of the most torturing kind.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM has cured 10,000 cases of similar diseases, and it will most certainly cure any case which can be reached by medicine, if taken in accordance with the directions.

It does not contain a particle of mercury, or any other deleterious mineral. It can be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate woman or infant.

IT IS THE GREAT CURATIVE BLESSING OF THE AGE.

75 cents per bottle. Six bottles, $4.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT, NO. 246 GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK.

BE SURE AND GET THE RIGHT NUMBER.

Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

L. H. BONE, M. D., SON AND SUCCESSOR of Old Dr. CHRISTIAN BONE, cures Consumption, Bronchitis, ulcerated lungs and throat, spitting blood, night sweats, liver complaint, dyspepsia, dropsy, epilepsy, or fits, palpitation and all diseases of the heart, nervousness, general debility, and old ulcers, tumors, scrofula, and all humors. Office No. 334 Grand st., near Eldridge, New-York City. Office hours 9 to 3, and 6 to 9.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of the Committee of One Hundred will be held THIS EVENING at the County Judge's Chambers, City Hall, Brooklyn.

E. P. HAFF, Chairman.

R. C. Ogden, Chas. H. Smith, } Secretaries.

J. CLAWSON KELLY, ANALYTICAL Physician, can be consulted at his office, No. 3 Bible House, daily, from Monday, 15th inst., to Monday, March 1, free of charge, upon all diseases, particularly the lungs, liver, kidneys, &c., with their attending symptoms, as rheumatism, dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, and difficulty of breathing.

IT CANNOT FAIL.—IT HAS BEEN IN USE SIX years. I defy any one to name one instance where it has failed to force the beard, moustache or hair to grow in six weeks. My ONGUENT is $1 a bottle, sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 22½ Spruce-st.; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BRIGGS, No. 1 Exchange, Albany.

COPPER, ANTIMONY, BLOCK TIN, &c.—A constant supply of pig copper, regulus of antimony, banca and straits tin, lead, spelter, tinman's and roofing solder, bismuth and other useful metals for sale at the lowest rates, at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR EUROPE, per steamer EDINBURGH, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

PEOPLE'S BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.—The largest and best assortment of boots and shoes, gaiters, slippers, rubbers, &c., can be found at RIKER'S, No. 46 Catharine-st., corner of Madison.

THE NEW-YORK ATLAS,

of TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) Feb. 14, will contain opening chapters of [illegible] STORY OF NEW-YORK LIFE, entitled THE [illegible], Being the Reminiscences of an Old Police Officer, and a Detail of Profitable Government [illegible] in this City.

This Exciting Story of Crime and its Consequences is calculated to create much sensation in the Fashionable and Financial Circles of this City, where its incidents [illegible] upon which it is founded are well known.

READ THE NEXT ATLAS, and learn all about the HUNDRED-DOLLAR BILL.

READ THE ATLAS on SUNDAY, for a complete record of the occurrences of the Week.

READ THE ATLAS TO-MORROW, for it will be found to contain an immense variety of just such reading as everybody will appreciate.

READ THE ATLAS SURE. Sold by all the Newsmen. Edited by ANSON HERRICK, AUGUSTUS C. [illegible]MAN, and LOUIS FITZGERALD TASISTRO. Published by HERRICK & [illegible], No. [illegible] Ann-st.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA

Is at this season most invaluable as a Renovator and PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

It not only creates new, rich and pure blood, but it will effectually carry off all putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, and

KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.

One great recommendation for using this Sarsaparilla is that every bottle of it is manufactured under the direct superintendence of

DR. JAMES R. CHILTON,

the most celebrated Chemist and Physician in this country, and his certificate attached to each bottle guarantees that it is "PURELY VEGETABLE AND WITHOUT MERCURY."

There has never yet been a medicine presented to the public which has so effectually sustain all its character for "PURIFYING THE BLOOD" as DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA," and the fact that it has entirely superseded all other preparations claiming the same properties, alone speaks volumes in its favor.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Only purify the Blood, and disease must vanish.

Wholesale and Retail Depot, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. OFFICE, No. 3, opposite St. Paul's Church.

6 MAIDEN-LANE.

FOWLING-GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, and SPORTING ARTICLES.

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, RODGERS', WOSTENHOLM'S, [illegible].

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN JEWELRY, PLATED WARE AND FANCY GOODS.

LONDON AND PARIS PERFUMERY.

[illegible]

TERMS:

SIX MONTHS' CREDIT.

NOTES PAYABLE AT BANK.

COLT'S REVOLVING PISTOLS FOR CASH ONLY.

We call the attention of DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE UNION to our LARGE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK, pledging ourselves to a scale of prices that shall command the attention of FIRST-CLASS BUYERS.

FRANCIS TOMES & SONS, No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

THE SUFFERING POOR.—THE [illegible] Committee of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor deeply regret the necessity which again urges them to present the wants of the destitute. Though their recent appeal was liberally responded to, [illegible] will still be required to meet the actual wants of the suffering. The destitution is greatly more wide-spread and absolute than was ever known in the City. If the facts could be spread before the public, authenticating persons and places, it would be seen that this statement, startling as it may appear, is no exaggeration. More than 15,000 persons have been added to the dependent list within the past three weeks, so that the present number exceeds 50,000.

Contributions may be sent to BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall st.; to R. B. MINTURN, No. 78 South-st.; to R. M. HARTLEY, No. 39 Bible House, Astor-place; to the authorized Collectors, or to any of the officers of the Association.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, [illegible]
STEWART BROWN, F. E. MATHER,
R. M. HARTLEY, Finance Committee.

YALE, JR.'S, UNPICKABLE STORE-DOOR LOCKS AND NIGHT-LATCHES,

With a neat small key, and at a price within the means of all.

For sale at NO. 167 FULTON-ST., One door east of Broadway.

FRANK LESLIE'S NEW FAMILY MAGAZINE FOR MARCH.

A SPLENDID NUMBER. Ready this morning. For sale everywhere.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS. Patented Feb. 19, 1856, Oct. 28, 1856, Dec. 8, 1857, Jan. 12, 1858.

These tables are now offered to the scientific billiard player as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesroom Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway; Manufactory No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

OLD STAND, CORNER JOHN AND NASSAU STREETS.

Winter clothing, of all kinds, selling 25 per cent. less than cost to get money. English Tweed Sacks at $4 and $5, former price $8 and $10.

No. 38 John-st., corner Nassau-st.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN ATMOSPHERIC-PRESSURE PLATES AND ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Any one can discern its importance at once. The plate covering the roof or palate of the mouth, which so much interferes with comfort and taste, is dispensed with, and the strength and power of adhesion increased. Established 22 years.

M. LEVETT, Dentist, No. 12 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST.

(Late Carter, Quinan & De Forest.)

Are now opening and offering for sale a splendid variety of MERRIMAC, COCHECO, SPRAGUE, PACIFIC, AND OTHER PRINTS.

MANCHESTER, PACIFIC AND HAMILTON DE LAINES, SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

Lawrence, Cabot, Amoskeag, York Mills, Dwight, Lonsdale, Wamsutta,

AND OTHER POPULAR BRANDS,

AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE, FOR CASH OR APPROVED CREDIT.

It shall be their aim to keep a well-selected EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS. Gathering the choicest gems from Imported and Home productions as they arrive in market. Their stock embraces most articles necessary for the supply of a Retail Store.

FINAL CLOSING OF COLUMBIAN HALL BY THE ASSIGNEES.

No. 281 Grand-st.

The whole of the stock is now offered at less than half the original cost, to clear it out by the 20th day of the month, to give possession to Adams & Spencer, carpet dealers.

The entire fixtures, counters, mirrors, tables, desks, chairs, desks, iron safes, carpets, stoves and other furniture of the store for sale cheap, to be removed by the 1st of March.

CONTINUATION OF SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS, BY THE ASSIGNEES OF G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

No. 438 Broadway, cor. Lispenard-st.

The entire balance is now selling at retail at the above place, at prices which will insure its speedy clearance to close the estate.

CHEAPEST BROWN SHIRTING IN THE WORLD.

NAUMKEAG, "B," at 6¼ cents.

Apply to RUSSMORE, CONE & CO., Nos. 12 and 14 Warren-st.

STOCK OF DRY GOODS FOR SALE CHEAP.

The stock of Dry goods contained in the stores Nos. [illegible] and 167 2d-av., formerly belonging to Jas. Quinlan, will be sold a bargain if applied for immediately. If not sold before, it will be offered at auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 10 o'clock, noon, on the premises, and positively sold to the highest bidder to close the concern. W. McARTHUR, No. 128 Liberty-st.; W. H. BARBOUR, No. 343 Broadway; J. H. NEILSEN, Nos. 69 and 71 Church-st., Assignees.

1858. SPRING IMPORTATIONS. W. D. CROMWELL & CO.

Offer to the trade their usual well-assorted stock of Clothing Goods on terms to suit the times.

No. 39 and 20 Barclay-st., No. 21 and 23 Park-place.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.**
No. 624 Broadway.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, 1858.
[illegible] BENEFIT of Mr. JEFFERSON, when will be [illegible]
ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD.
[illegible] the Factory Girl........Miss Laura Keene
[illegible]........Mr. Jefferson
[illegible]........Mr. Jordan
[illegible]........Mr. Burnett
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.
Mr. [illegible] ... Mr. Johnston ... Mr. Smith ........ Mr. Peters
THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.
[illegible]........Mr. Jefferson
Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7¼ precisely.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**
DAN RICE
[illegible] GOOD BYE
[illegible] so liberally patronized the
GREAT SHOW.
[illegible] LAST DAYLIGHT EXHIBITION
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, Feb. 13.
[illegible] will be performed the
[illegible] OF CHIVALRY
and the
PONY RACES.
THIS EVENING, A FESTIVAL OF FUN.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.—All persons having claims against Dan Rice's Great Show will present them this afternoon for [illegible].

**BROADWAY THEATRE.**
Mr. E. A. Marshall........Sole Lessee.
VAN AMBURGH'S
Grand Equestrian and Zoological Company.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Feb. 13.
[illegible] night of
Mr. JAMES MELVILLE.
The great Australian rider.
Together with the grand original performance of
MR. EATON STONE.
Notice.—CINDERELLA will be performed only on every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

**BOWERY THEATRE.**
[illegible]........Mr. E. Eddy
[illegible]........12 cents.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 13,
Will be acted the Play of
WILLIAM TELL.
To be followed by the Comedy entitled
A DAY AT PARIS.
JACK SHEPPARD.
ALONZO, THE BRAVE.

**PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,**
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
The entertainment will commence THIS EVENING, with the Drama of
THE SEA; OR, THE CHILD OF THE OCEAN.
To be followed by the great Local Drama of
NEW-YORK AS IT IS.
After which,
NOVELTY.
The whole to conclude with the Drama of
WILL WATCH.

**MISS HATTIE ANDEM'S**
GRAND CONCERT.
[illegible] EVENING, Feb. 16, 1858, at MOZART HALL,
On which occasion she will be assisted by
Mr. [illegible] COOPER,
The celebrated English violinist.
Mr. [illegible],
Harpist.
Mr. SIMPSON,
Tenor.
Mr. CHARLES A. GUILMETTE,
[illegible] of the Pyne & Harrison Opera Company.
Mr. G. F. BRISTOW,
Conductor.

**OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.**
[illegible] KEMP and his Old Folks' Concert troupe, [illegible], respectfully announce that they will give a concert of ancient and sacred music at the [illegible] on SATURDAY EVENING, the [illegible] and MONDAY EVENING, 15th.
[illegible] performers in costume of 100 years ago. [illegible] they have performed is a proof [illegible] of their music.
[illegible] will preside at the great grandfather [illegible].
[illegible] during day and evening at the Hall, [illegible] cents.

**[illegible] HALL, No. 596 BROADWAY.**
[illegible]
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES.
[illegible] description of the sufferings endured by [illegible] and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.
The popular author and dramatist.
[illegible] EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and [illegible] AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
[illegible] cents; children half price.

**BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.**
[illegible] success of the new American Drama, THE [illegible] PATRIOT; or, MAID OF THE WAR-PATH, now [illegible] FOURTH SUCCESSIVE WEEK of performance, [illegible] THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 3 [illegible] as well as THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock: Mrs. [illegible] HOWARD as ISABEL CARLTON! H. WAT[illegible] NEGRO JOCKO! The Grand Aquarium, FULL-[illegible] WAX FIGURE of J. P. DONNELLY, Happy [illegible], Living Serpents, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

**BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.**
No. 444 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 13, 1858.
The Great Ethiopian Comedian and Wit, EPH. HORN, [illegible], BISHOP and SWAINE BUCKLEY, [illegible] at the same time, together with FIVE GREAT [illegible] POWER OF MUSIC.
[illegible] Buckley's Trained Horse MAZEPPA.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely. Admission 25 cents.

**BELMONT COLLECTION,**
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st., From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

**POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,**
[illegible] and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred [illegible] works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf [illegible] day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

**STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE** the great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

**MASON AND THOMAS' CLASSICAL MATINEES.**—Subscribers are respectfully informed, that owing to the absence of some of the performers, (with the Italian Opera Company in Baltimore,) the Second Matinee, announced for Saturday, Feb. 13, is unavoidably POSTPONED until SATURDAY, Feb. 27.

## BALLS.

**GRAND MASONIC BALL.**—THE TWELFTH Annual Ball of the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York will be given at Niblo's Saloon, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 16th inst. Tickets $2, to admit a gentleman and ladies, may be obtained at the Grand Secretary's office, No. 130 Canal-st., at the principal music stores and hotels, at the door on the evening of the Ball, and of the following Committee: Lewis Feuchtwanger, Vincent W. Bate, William Rockwell, James Herring, M. J. Weeks.

## DANCING.

**A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,**
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
The academy will remain open until June 1, giving abundant time for a full quarter from March 15. Pupils received after that date for part of a quarter.

**MME. SAUVAGEAU'S DANCING ACADEMY,** No. 663 BROADWAY.—Open every day and evening for lessons and general practice. Her new system of teaching, combining private instruction with immediate practice with experienced male and female teachers, makes good dancers in a short time. "Les Lanciers" taught, without extra charge, at the evening practice.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

**WANTED**—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, WITH good City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Inquire at No. 13½ 6th-av., near Carmine-st.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 20, A SITUATION as clerk. Willing to leave the City. Address CONTENT, this office.

## HELP WANTED.

**WANTED**—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good cook, washer and ironer, and must bring a good recommendation from her last place. Apply at No. 227 West 22d-st., near the 9th-av.

**WANTED**—A READING BOY—ONE WHO CAN read manuscript fluently, and is attentive to his work, may obtain a situation, by applying at J. F. TROW'S printing office, No. 377 Broadway, fifth story.

**HOUSEKEEPER.**—A COMPETENT AMERICAN woman is wanted as housekeeper in a large family. Address [illegible], Box [illegible], Sing Sing, New-York.

**COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.**—[illegible] GOODMAN & CO., No. [illegible] Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.
ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.
WRAPPING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.
MANUFACTURERS supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c. Cash paid for rags and paper shavings.

**TO DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS, AND DEALERS IN TOILET ARTICLES.**—In consequence of the late fire at No. 49 Maiden-lane, the subscriber has removed to No. 61, a few doors below, where he offers the balance of his stock, at greatly reduced prices, including a large and select assortment of toilet articles, &c., of his own importation, viz: Brushes, combs, mirrors, fine [illegible], pomades, colognes, extracts, odor cases, toilet bottles, &c., &c.
A. W. GABAUDAN,
No. 61 Maiden-lane.

**100,000 CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK** wanted to know the fact that HOLMES takes large 6½x8½ Photographs for one dollar, and Ambrotypes for 25 and 50 cents, with all the charms and qualities necessary for the occasion. Picture shop No. 289 Broadway.

**SALAMANDER SAFE.**—ONE OF HERRING'S large size salamander safes, will be sold at a very low price. Apply to the Bull's Head Bank, No. 332 3d-av.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman for general housework in city or country; is a thorough plain cook, first-class washer and ironer, excellent baker, thoroughly understands the care of milk and butter; is a person who can be depended upon as a trustworthy, faithful and hard working woman; perfectly understands country work, wants a good home, and studies the interest of her employer. Can be seen at No. 243 7th-av., near 24th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE family, by a respectable, steady man, who is competent in his business, and can be highly recommended by some families in the City; any gentleman wanting an experienced waiter man may apply for J. H., No. 333 Broadway, upholstery store, for the remainder of the week, if not engaged.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable man, who perfectly understands his business, and can come well recommended. The advertiser is a Protestant. Any commands for B. H., at the office of this paper, or at No. 10 Amity-place, will meet with prompt attention. Can be seen for three days if not engaged.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as experienced nurse; is fully competent to take charge of a young baby, and to do plain sewing, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Good City reference given from her last place. Call, for 2 days, in the rear of No. 84 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

**WANTED**—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom, in City or country; (any distance;) can obtain the best of recommendation from his late employer, who can be seen in this City, for honesty, sobriety and competency; will endeavor to give perfect satisfaction. Apply at No. 307 Bowery, this week.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION TO DO THE COOKING, washing and ironing of a small family, by a respectable young woman who can furnish the best recommendations; is a good baker and pastry cook. Can be seen for two or three days, at the fancy store, No. 93½ Montgomery-st., Jersey City, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

**WANTED**—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment either as coachman or farmer; understands thoroughly the care and management of horses and all kinds of farm work; can produce the most satisfactory reference from his last employer; no objection to any part of the country. Call or address J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for three days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION, AS NURSE AND seamstress, by an experienced woman, who is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can cut and fit children's clothes, in the neatest style; is willing and obliging; has knowledge of dress making. Can be seen at No. 126 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, for two days, Room No. 6.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chambermaid. She understands the care of children, and does up fine muslins nicely; is a Protestant, and can be highly recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 164 5th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., second floor.

**WANTED**—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as laundress or chambermaid, and do the fine washing and ironing, one who perfectly understands her business, and can come well recommended. Call at No. 122 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family. Has the very best City reference from last place for honesty, sobriety and good temper; will be found willing and obliging; would go to the country if required. Address J. H., No. 124 6th-st., in the office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A practical man, who has a thorough knowledge of gardening in all its various branches; hot-house, green-house, hot and cold grapery, fruits and vegetables. The advertiser is married, has the best City reference. Address GARDENER, at this office, for two days.

**WANTED**—A VERBATIM REPORTER WANTS A situation either as an attaché of the Press, or in reporting patent-law suits, sermons, lectures, taking dictations, &c. Will go where required. Best of references given. Address REPORTER.

**WANTED**—BY A GARDENER, A SITUATION; one who understands his business generally; is an Englishman; single; age 29 years; would be found a real industrious man to any gentleman wanting the above. Address T. B., Times Office, Nassau-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER OR clerk, by a young man anxious to make himself useful to his employers. Is fully qualified, as City references will testify. Address B. R., Courier and Enquirer office, New-York.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a first-class private family. No objection to go in the country. Best of City reference given. Apply, or address a note to ELIZABETH, No. 32 [illegible]-st., rear house, or No. 13 Union-court, for two days.

**WANTED**—A WILLING AND OBLIGING GERMAN Protestant girl desires a situation; is a good plain cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; would have no objection to the country. Has the best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

**WANTED**—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN with a fresh breast of milk, wishes a baby to wet-nurse at her own residence; can give the best of City references; has no objection to go out to nurse. Call, for two days, at No. 135 28th st., 3d floor.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to cook, wash and iron, or would do general house work in a small private family. The best City reference from her last place; can be seen at No. 446 Greenwich-st.

**WANTED**—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation in a gentleman's family; she understands all kinds of baking and pastry; the best of City reference. Call at Morris' grocery, corner 13th-st., and University-place.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of plain sewing; has no objection to assist with the chamber work or in a nursery; the best of reference given; can be seen for two days at 73 West 20th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG woman, who thoroughly understands her business, as chambermaid; has lived 4 years in her last place; can produce the most satisfactory reference. Can be seen at No. 1,000 Broadway, near 24th-st.

**WANTED**—THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG, INtelligent American lady, wishes a situation to attend store of any kind; or as a dressmaker and seamstress; compensation no object; no objection to leave the City; address M. J. R., No. 34 Sullivan-st.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid; she understands dressmaking in all its branches, and has no objection to travel. The best city references given. Apply at No. 535 Broadway.

**WANTED**—ANY INVALID OR ELDERLY LADY desiring the companionship of a young English lady who is willing to make herself generally useful, may secure her services, with satisfactory references, by addressing N. D., Brooklyn Post-Office.

**WANTED**—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY, a situation as dressmaker in a private family; thoroughly understands the business and can do plain sewing; will give her services for a comfortable home until times are better. Call at No. 53 Hester-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH FAMily, the man as farm manager or coachman, the wife as cook or to attend dairy, the daughter as waiter or chambermaid. They have good references. Address KENNETH, Times office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A steady, active man; has good City reference which will bear the strictest investigation as to character and capability. A note, addressed P. C., No. 719 Broadway, will be respectfully attended to.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference. Apply at No. 171 Hester-st., first floor, back room.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 186 Varick-st., corner of King.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS; OR as chambermaid and laundress, by a very competent girl, with good City reference; call at No. 148 16th-st., west side of 7th-av., in the rear; to be seen till suited.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as cook and to assist at washing and ironing; best City reference given; apply at No. 77 West 18th-st., for two days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and assist in the washing; good references can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 77 Henry-st., fourth floor, front room.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, THE WORK of a number of private families by the day; she thoroughly understands dressmaking in all its branches. Apply at No. 71 West 15th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

**WANTED**—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wants a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 130 St. Mark's-place.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant woman, as seamstress or chambermaid; she is willing and obliging in disposition, and can come well recommended. Inquire at No. [illegible] West 18th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION IN A FAMILY, BY A young French woman, recently arrived, to take care of children and instruct them in the French language. Address M. M., Daily Times Office.

**WANTED**—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BEEN A short time in the business desires a situation in a wholesale Yankee Notion or fancy goods house. For further particulars, address, H. W., Times office.

**CALIFORNIA.**—A MIDDLE-AGED, INTELLIgent American woman, who wishes to go to California, would be glad to go as a help, nurse or assistant to a family. Can give the best of reference as to character, efficiency, &c. Inquire of Rev. S. BAYLISS, No. 5 East Warren-st., Brooklyn, or address Box No. 1,856, New-York Post-Office.

**HOUSEKEEPER.**—A LADY, OF MATURE AGE and large experience, respectable and intelligent, wants a situation as housekeeper or matron in the family of some widower in easy circumstances. References exchanged. Address Mrs. D. H., Box No. 2,763 General Post-Office, giving genuine name and location.

**N. B.**—FAMILIES AND ALL OTHERS can obtain excellent servants at the only New Domestic Institute and Home in the City, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive Home has an abundance of civil, capable help. All others rejected. N. B.—The public will be careful not to mistake this establishment for any other called "Institute and Home." It is conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

**AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT** of faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, and to do general housework. Families in the country can be suited.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

### IN PRESS.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE LAST DAYS OF SHELLEY AND BYRON. By E. J. TRELAWNEY.
A LONG VACATION WEEK OF A LONDON CLERK. By the Author of "Tom Brown's School Days at Rugby."
RAN AWAY TO SEA. An Autobiography for Boys. By Capt. MAYNE REID.
LIFE OF GEORGE STEPHENSON, Railway Engineer.
LORD DUFFERIN'S LETTERS FROM HIGH LATITUDES.
A NEW VOLUME OF SERMONS. By Rev. FREDERICK W. ROBERTSON.
A NEW VOLUME OF POEMS. By CHARLES KINGSLEY.
LECTURES, ESSAYS, AND MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS. By CHARLES KINGSLEY.
PERCIVAL'S POEMS. In blue and gold.
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston.

**MISS SEWELL'S NEW BOOK FOR LENT.**
STANFORD & DELISSER
Will publish on the 15th instant:
**THOUGHTS FOR THE HOLY WEEK.**
By the author of "Amy Herbert," "Readings Preparatory to Confirmation," &c., uniform with "The Words of Jesus," &c.
NOW READY:
II.
MAMMA'S LESSONS ABOUT JESUS.
With illustrations. 60 cents.
III.
MELODIES FOR CHILDHOOD. 60 cents.

FIFTH THOUSAND.
NOW READY.
BAYARD TAYLOR'S
**"NORTHERN TRAVEL."**
"The most spirited and attractive of his works."
12mo.; $1 25.
Bayard Taylor's works, 6 vols., $8, or separate, viz:
VIEWS AFOOT, $1 25.
ELDORADO, $1 25.
CENTRAL AFRICA, $1 50.
LANDS OF THE SARACEN, $1 25.
INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN, $1 50.
NORTHERN TRAVEL, $1 25.
G. P. PUTNAM, No. 321 Broadway.

**A LAUDABLE AMBITION.**
[Written impromptu, after reading an account of the attempted assassination of the Emperor of the French.]

I would not be an Emperor,
Invested with great power,
And run the risk of being shot,
Or blown up every hour.
I'd rather be a citizen,
One of the countless many,
Who draw the free and brilliant gifts,
And read the books of RANNEY,
Broadway, two hundred ninety-three,
Always in fine condition—
For many weeks has been to me,
The summit of ambition.
Let Emperors their triumphs boast—
To me they are a bore,
For that on earth which pleases most,
Is RANNEY'S Broadway store.

At the Great American Gift Book House, No. 293 Broadway, the purchase of a Book or Valentine insures the reception of an elegant gift. Catalogues sent free. Address A. RANNEY, Agent.

THIRD EDITION.
**TICKNOR & FIELDS**
PUBLISH THIS DAY,
The Third Edition of
TOM BROWN'S
SCHOOL DAYS AT RUGBY.
BY AN OLD BOY.
1 vol. 16mo........Price $1 00

**UNITED STATES FORM BOOK**—A COMplete guide in all matters of law.
From the Boston Journal.
This is one of the most comprehensive books of the kind ever published in this country.
Sent to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address
D. KIMBALL & CO.,
Publishers, Providence, R. I.

**SPIRITUALISM, ITS PHENOMENA AND SIGNIFICANCE**—An essay read by the editor of the Spiritual Telegraph, before the New-York Christian Union, with the discussion by the members and clergy; 56 pages; price 12 cents, or 5 3-cent stamps including postage. CHARLES PARTRIDGE, Publisher, No. 348 Broadway, New-York.

**THE LANCERS, AS TAUGHT BY E. FERRERO,** will be published on Saturday by WM. HALL & SON. Printed descriptions are now ready. No charge.

## INSTRUCTION.

**SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD,** Conn. (one of the healthiest places in the Union.) Rev. Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal; CHARLES A. SWIFT, late of Yale College, and JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., of Princeton College, Assistants. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For information and circulars, address the principal, or information can be had at the law office of R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 29 Nassau-st.

**IT IS CONTEMPLATED BY PARENTS** wishing to secure the education of a daughter to form a class at their own home, of about six girls between the ages of 7 and 14. If the requisite number be obtained, unusual facilities will be afforded for the attainment of a thorough intellectual training, together with the polite accomplishments, including music, drawing, riding, dancing, calisthenics, &c. The advertiser will be happy to wait upon any one who may wish further information. Address AGNOSTOS, Times Office.

**MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,** PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next term opens April 1, with experienced Professors, full cabinets and apparatus, spacious gymnasium, and surpassingly salubrious and beautiful location; it claims to offer very rare advantages. For references or other information, address the Principals, C. V. SPEAR, and J. R. BOYD.

**$5.**—ELEGANT WRITING EASILY LEARNED.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, guarantees, by his system of hand-training, to remove all stiffness or trembling, and to make elegant penmen of those who have failed to learn by other systems. Private lessons $10. One $5 seat vacant. Book-keeping, $10. Seats for Monday should be secured this day.

**$32 50** PAYS FOR A QUARTER'S BOARD, TUITION, &c., at Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.; male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

**LESSONS ON THE BANJO.**—A GOOD OPportunity to procure rapid instruction on this favorite instrument, at a most reasonable cost. Pupils attended at their residences. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. Address EDGAR, Times Office.

**$3.**—NEW SYSTEM, NO CLASSES, AND great reduction; every pupil individually taught a free and elegant handwriting, at all hours, day or evening, for $3 for 10, or $5 for 20 lessons, and no extra charge. GOLDSMITH, Nos. 362 and 900 Broadway.

**GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.**—The Summer term will commence May 5. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

**MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.**—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

## TEACHERS.

**AN ENGLISH LADY ACCUSTOMED TO** tuition wishes an engagement as daily or visiting governess to teach English and Music. Good City references. Address K, Box No. 3,205 Post-Office, New-York.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

**A 6 1-2-OCTAVE ROSE PIANO, IN GOOD** order, will be sold for $125; a 7-octave, fancy-carved pearl-keys piano, price $500, will be sold for $300. Hallett, Davis & Co.'s pianos, and a fine assortment of new and second-hand pianos very low. Pianos to let, and rent applied, if purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st., Marble Building.

**RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,)** Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

**GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.**—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

**GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE** pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. [illegible] Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium whenever exhibited.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**FOR SALE AND TO LET.**—THE ADVERTISER, about retiring from business, offers for sale his stock of hosiery and gentlemen's furnishing goods. The stock (which is not large) has been selected with care. The house and store is in complete order, with every convenience for a respectable family, having been occupied by the owner for the last twenty years, and one of the best locations in the City for a merchant tailor, or any other business in connection with furnishing goods, requiring two show windows. A lease of the building will be given. Inquire on the premises, No. 51 Chatham-st., opposite Chambers.

**PAPER MILL FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.**—The subscribers offer for sale or to rent their mill, situated in North Bennington, Vt., and on the Railroads, 30 miles east of Troy, N. Y. Said Mill was built 4 years ago, is now running and in complete order, and has all the fixtures for making hanging, print, and book paper. To any one wishing to purchase it, will be sold low, and the terms of payment made easy. A large portion of the purchase can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars address the subscribers, at North Bennington, Vt. THATCHER & WELLING.

**TO PUBLISHERS AND BOOK AGENTS.**—A set of stereotype Plates of a book designed for sales by agents will be exchanged for town or railway bonds, or well located Western lands.
A. [illegible] PHIPPEN, No. 116 Nassau-st.

## PRINTING.

**PRINTING BY STEAM.**
COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
J. & H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style.
WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

## HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

**FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN**—TWO THREE-story brick dwelling houses, [illegible] with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, water closets, marble mantels, stained glass doors, ornamental plaster work, a deep well in each yard with forcing pump attached, well and substantially built, about four years since; size of houses 22x45; lots 100 feet deep, situate Nos. 58 and 60 Presidents-st., between Columbia and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn, L. I. Terms made to suit purchasers. Possession immediately. Apply to the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., this City.

**FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.**—A BARGAIN.—[illegible] new modern two-story basement frame house 22x[illegible] feet, filled in with brick, hard finished cornices, centre pieces, gas pipes, &c., all built with the best materials in the best manner. Lot 25x100 feet front, court, &c.; situated on Madison-st., second house east from Classon-av., only two blocks from Fulton-av.; the location is one of the most desirable in Brooklyn, and the neighborhood rapidly improving. Price $3,250. Terms accommodating. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

**CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN,** L. I.—A fine house, 40x38, with six lots of ground, situated the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath-room, water-closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes, in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce-st., New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE**—A NEW MODERN TWO-STORY double cottage house, together with stable and nine lots of ground, well stocked with choice fruit trees, vines, shrubbery, &c., situated on Pacific-st., Bedford. The location is one of the most desirable in Brooklyn, and the neighborhood rapidly improving. Pacific-st. is paved and lighted with gas. Terms easy. For particulars apply to GORDON, TALBOT & CO., No. 156 Maiden-lane.

**FOR SALE, WITH OR WITHOUT THE** furniture, the house and lot No. 43 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, one block from the Fulton-av. cars and the Park. House is brick, 3-story, basement and cellar, 3 rooms deep, has gas, bath, hot and cold water, and wash room. The owner going abroad will sell at a great bargain. Apply on the premises.

**FOR SALE**—THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE property in the vicinity of Madison-square, belonging to the First M. E. Church, John-st.: 36 feet 8 inches on 5th-av.; 60 feet 5 inches on Broadway, and 155 feet 7 inches on 26th-st., with a southerly line of 134 feet 1 inch. For further particulars, apply to RICHARD KEEPING, No. 5 Wall-st., or BARTON WOOD, No. 322 Pearl-st.

**NO. 153 WEST 14TH-ST. FOR SALE.**—An elegant four-story first-class brown-stone front house, built in the very best manner: the house is 25x60, and the lot 25x120 feet, with a court-yard in front of 15 feet. The house can be seen at any time, and possession can be given in March or April. To be sold as the owner is to remove from the City. Terms easy. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

**FOR SALE**—IN BROOKLYN, A THREE-STORY back basement and front cellar frame house with extension, situated on the west side of Carlton-av., about 300 feet from Myrtle-av. and railroad. A part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Gas in the house, and water pipes laid in the street. Apply to J. W. LOCKWOOD, No. 132 Maiden-lane.

**FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY**—ABOUT TEN minutes' walk from the ferry, a row of elegant built houses containing modern improvements. The same are offered at cost prices and will positively be sold at very small advances of cash. Call at No. 79 Jersey-av. at KERNEY & HALLADY'S office.

**FOR SALE**—THE SUBSTANTIAL THREE-STORY and attic house (brick) corner Myrtle-av. and Duffield-st., Brooklyn. The location is a good one for a store, being a good stand for business. The owner will exchange for a farm of 60 acres or more. Apply on the premises. No commissions allowed.
SAMUEL FOSTER, No. 118 Myrtle-av.

**TENTH WARD PROPERTY**—NO. 14 ESSEX-st. for sale. The front house is a 3-story and attic brick front, and the rear house 3-story frame: both in good repair; are now offered $700 rent for the premises for the coming year. Lot 25x100. $3,000 may remain. Apply immediately to VALENTINE WILLIS, No. 20 Cortlandt-st.

**HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE LOW.**—A three-story house with brown-stone basement, all modern improvements, bath, hot and cold water, gas, range, &c., &c., convenient to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First mortgages on real estate will be taken in place of cash. Apply to R. H. TRESTED, No. 93 White st., New-York, or on the premises, No. 62 Hampden-st., Brooklyn.

**FOR SALE**—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment modern-built brown-stone house and lot No. 153 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, second door from Fulton-av. Contains 15 rooms, has gas, bath, range, &c. Price, $7,500, of which $4,000 or $5,000 can remain. Apply on the premises.

**FOR SALE**—TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET—THE first-class four-story brick house and lot No. 64 East 28th-st., in perfect order, and furnished with all modern improvements; house 20x60, including extension; lot 20x98.9. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET**—THE TAVERN-stand occupied by Theodore Snedeker, situated in Newtown, Long Island. Apply to E. L. SMITH, No. 156 Water-st., or H. SMITH, No. 247 Pearl-st., New-York. Also, 4 lots for sale or to let, on 8th-av., near 130th-st.

**FOR SALE**—A NEW FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY basement and counter-cellar house, No. 124 West 16th-st., built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements. Also, a 3 story and basement house, No. 220 West 35th st. Apply on the premises of each.

**FOR SALE**—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, with all modern improvements, on 46th-st., north side; house 16 feet 8 inches by 42 feet; lot 100 feet deep. Terms easy. Possession early in March. Apply to GEORGE C. BAKER, No. 164 Pearl-st.

**$4.000.**—FOR SALE—A PLAIN, WELL-built brick three-story and basement house, No. 146 East 46th-st.; lot 22x96; house 22x40; situated between the 2d and 3d avs. Apply to W. S. GUINNESS, No. 7 East 13th-st.

**CHATHAM-STREET.**—FOR SALE—THE VALuable house and lot No. 94 Chatham-st. Lot 25x96. The house has been occupied for the last 15 or 20 years as a respectable hotel. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall st.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET**—A WELL-FURnished house on Madison-square, well built, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 85 Gold-st., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

**FOR SALE.**—THE PROPERTY NORTHEAST corner 7th-av. and 28th-st., 50x70 feet, with the four-story buildings thereon. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

**FOR SALE OR TO LET**—COTTAGES AT ASTORIA, with gardens; also, building sites, with building loans. Apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

**$6.200** ONLY, WILL BUY THAT NEW and beautiful brown-stone house, finely situated on Green, west from Clinton-av., Brooklyn. Terms easy. MILES & BETTS, No. 67 Wall-st.

**TO EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE**—Very desirable unincumbered Western property. Inquire of JAMES DEMOTT, No. 15 William-st.

## BOARDING.

**BOARDING.**—THE ADVERTISER IS BOARDING where there is a generous table, rooms well cared for, servants efficient, attentive and respectful, in a highly genteel neighborhood. Without prompting, permission was asked to give this notice, feeling that there should not remain vacant rooms, where may be found an agreeable home. Those interested may address HOME, Times Office.

**BOARDING.**—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN and gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with pleasant rooms at the old-established boarding-house No. 59 Murray-st., corner College-place. Terms reasonable. MRS. S. WILSON.

**BOARDING.**—A LARGE ROOM OR SUITE OF rooms to let, with board, in a private family, to a gentleman and wife or a few single gentlemen; terms moderate; house first-class and very pleasantly situated, and easy of access. Apply at No 211 West 31st st., near 8th-av.

**BOARDING.**—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 6, at No. 243 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

**BOARDING.**—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

**BOARDING.**—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

**BOARD IN BROOKLYN.**—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can obtain the comforts of a quiet home and agreeable accommodations, with breakfast and tea, in a small private family, by applying and giving satisfactory references, at No. 136 Atlantic st., nearly opposite the Athenaeum.

**BOARD IN BROOKLYN.**—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

**WANTED**—BOARD, BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, in a private family, or good boarding-house, from 10th to 14th sts. West. References exchanged. Address W. J., Times office.

**TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET AT** $1 50 per week, on third floor, to gentlemen only. Apply at No. 167 Greene-st., between Bleecker and Houston sts.

**BOARD IN BROOKLYN**—FROM 8 TO 10 MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First-class modern house, desirable neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

**TO RENT**—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, with full or partial board; house has bath and gas. Apply at No. 169 Washington-st., Jersey City.

## HOTELS.

**GALT HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, KY.**—IN consequence of the death of its late proprietor, Major A. THROCKMORTON has resumed control of this house. His numerous friends may therefore feel assured of a continuance of that attention to their comfort and enjoyment which has given such prominent character to the house.

## STATIONERY.

**BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1858.**—Firms requiring BLANK BOOKS with which to commence the year, can be furnished with sets or parts of sets, in stock or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice and at reasonable rates, by
BLISS & JAMES, No. 30 Fulton-st.

## TO LET.

**A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. HAVE TO** rent the following:
On [illegible] and 38th-st., 3 Eng. base't brown-stone front dwellings.
On Lexington-av., 1 Eng. base't brown-stone front dwelling. [illegible]
N. E. cor. of 33 [illegible] 4th-av. 4-story base't brown-stone front dwelling.
N. W. cor. University-place and 12th-st., 4-story and basement brick dwelling (for 3 yrs.)
On 21st-st., 4-story brown-stone front house, 20.6x [illegible], No. [illegible] E., with privilege of Gramercy Park.
On N. E. cor. 5th-av. and [illegible]-st., 4-story brick dwelling, with lot and stable on 20th-st. (for 3 yrs.)
2d-av., near Stuyvesant square, 4-story Eng. base't, No. [illegible].
On William-st., cor. Fulton, 4-story brick store [illegible], No. [illegible]. Apply at No. 7 Broad-st.

**TO LET**—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE FIVE-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the New-York Times. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. B. BROWN, No. 17 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.; or to Mr. MORSE, Observer office, No. 138 Nassau-st.
N. B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

**TO LET**—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE STORE, just finished, northwest corner of 8th-av. and 18th st., four stories high, 80 feet deep, high ceilings, store front plate glass and patent rolling shutters; upper story fitted up for a daguerrean gallery, with extra large skylights; basement suitable for a restaurant or billiard saloon, with side rooms, kitchen, vaults, water-closets, &c. The whole will be rented separate or together, at a moderate rent to a good tenant. It is well adapted for the dry goods or a large tailoring establishment. Apply to SMITH & McINTYRE, No. 266 8th-av.

**ROOMS AND OFFICES TO RENT, IN APPLETONS' BUILDING.**—The subscribers having made large additions to their building, are prepared to rent from the 1st of May, a number of desirable rooms and offices, suitable for Architects, Artists, Engravers, Lawyers, Publishers of Magazines and Newspapers and others. Each room in the building is heated by steam, well lighted, and facing on a side street. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

**TO RENT AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN.**—The premises over the Bull's Head Bank, corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st., consisting of suites of rooms newly fitted up with all the modern improvements—hot and cold water, water-closets, bath, gas fixtures complete, heater, &c., &c. To a desirable tenant the premises will be rented at a low price; apply at the Bank. For sale, one of Herring's extra size safes, to be sold at half price; is in perfect order.

**TO LET**—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT frame dwelling house No. 34 Sands-st., Brooklyn; is about 18x44 feet, has range and water in kitchen, and gas throughout, and is within 5 minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Apply to V. TILYOU, Jr., Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., or at No. 50 Sands-st., Brooklyn. Rent $400 per annum.

**STORE TO LET AND FIXTURES FOR SALE**—The large first-class store No. 148 Atlantic-st. to let and the fixtures for sale. Any one desirous of engaging in the retail dry goods business will find it to their advantage to examine the premises. The store and location is not to be excelled in South Brooklyn. Inquire of L. D. BRANCH, No. 148 Atlantic-st.

**TO LET**—THE BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE HOUSE No. 223 34th-st., near 2d-av. For a small family there is none more desirable; it contains 8 private rooms, cellar under the whole and dry; has Croton and gas pipes throughout. May be leased for a term of years, rent moderate. Apply at No. 130 Chatham-st.
E. W. MERRIAM.

**TO LET**—THE DAGUERREOTYPE AND AMBROtype rooms in the Museum Buildings, in Troy, New-York. They have large sky and side-lights, work-rooms, &c., and are the oldest and most popular in the City. Possession on the 1st of April, or sooner if desired. Address W. C. BOARDMAN, Troy, New-York.

**TO LET**—THE WELL BUILT AND WELL FINished brick house No. 245 9th-av., containing 12 rooms in excellent order, with gas and Croton water, bath room, &c., &c. The neighborhood is very respectable. Rent low to a good tenant; possession immediately. Inquire at No. 245 9th av.

**TO LET OR FOR SALE**—AT WILLIAMSBURG, L. I., a large mansion, with 16 lots, one acre on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts. Fine garden, shrubbery, &c.; late the residence of C. W. Houghton, Esq. To a good tenant, that will take special care of the place, it will be let or leased at a low price. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York.

**TO LET**—THE FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 38 11th-st., near 5th-av.; house has all the modern improvements and handsomely furnished; rent $1,000 per annum; immediate possession given. Inquire of JOHN WEBBER, No. 63 Wall-st.

**TO LET**—THE HOUSE NO. 56 WALKER-ST., (fourth door from Broadway, north side,) in its present condition, or to be altered by the owner to suit a tenant. For terms and particulars, apply to RICHARD LAWRENCE, No. 157 Duane-st., up stairs.

**TO MANUFACTURERS.**—STEADY POWER and well-lighted rooms to let, with or without power, in the New-Haven and Harlem Depot, varying in size from 25x25 to 25x100 feet, at low rates to suit the times. Apply to T. BENNETT, corner of Elm and Franklin sts.

**VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.**—The southeast corner of Broadway and Broome-st. Possession 1st of May. Apply to
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane.

**TO LEASE**—A PIECE OF GROUND ABOUT 70 feet by 100, with entrance from Broadway, on which will be erected a large room to suit, near 29th-st. Apply to H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 11 East 27th-st., Madison-square.

**TO LET**—ONE OR TWO ELEGANT FLOORS IN the store northwest corner of John and William sts.; spacious and well lighted. Also a fine office or salesroom on the ground floor. Apply at No. 7 Beaver st.

**TO LET**—THE THREE-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house No. 68 9th st., second house east of 5th-av. Apply at the office of the Hope Fire Insurance Company, No. 33 Wall-st.

**TO LET**—THE COMMODIOUS FIVE STORY STORE No. 30 More-st., three doors from South-st. In the best order. Inquire of SACKETT, BELCHER & CO., No. 29 Pearl-st.

**BOARDING HOUSE TO LET**—CORNER OF Broadway and 27th-st., Nos. 1,003 and 1,005, dwelling united; rent $800. Apply to H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 11 East 27th-st., Madison-square.

**TO LEASE FROM MAY 1**—THE VALUABLE property No. 207 Broadway, southwest corner of Fulton-st. For particulars, apply to JAMES M. JAQUES, Elizabeth City, N. J.

**TO LET**—DESK ROOM IN A PRIVATE OFFICE in new building in Nassau-st., near the Post-Office. For particulars, address J. W. H., Box No. 5,600 New-York Post-Office.

**TO LET**—SECOND STORY AND LOFTS OF STORE No. 39 Maiden-lane. Inquire of ROBERT BENNER, No. 73 Nassau-st., New-York.

**TO LET**—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE Times Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. L. HALL, on premises.

**STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS**—On Canal-st., near Broadway, to let at low rates by JNO. O. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker st.

**FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET LOW.**—Apply at No. 71 East 16th-st.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

**DISSOLUTION.**—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of THOMAS HOPE & CO., both in this City and at Yonkers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Thomas Hope retiring from business.
THOMAS HOPE,
DAVID D. ACKER,
WM. J. MERRALL,
JOHN W. CONDIT,
JAMES REDMOND,
New-York, Feb. 1, 1858. WM. B. EDGAR.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of ACKER, MERRALL & CO., who will continue the business of the late firm of THOMAS HOPE & CO., as heretofore.
DAVID D. ACKER,
WM. J. MERRALL,
JOHN W. CONDIT,
HENRY S. VAN RIPER,
New-York, Feb. 1, 1858. JAMES REDMOND.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of ACKER, EDGAR & CO., who will continue the business of the late firm of THOMAS HOPE & CO., as heretofore, at this place. ACKER, MERRALL & CO., of New-York.
WM. B. EDGAR.
YONKERS, Feb. 1, 1858.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE** subscriber has sold out to his sons, EDWARD J. and JOHN A. DERAISMES, who will hereafter continue the business at No. 92 William-st., corner of Platt, on their own account. All persons having claims against the late firm of J. DERAISMES & CO., and those indebted to said firm are requested to call and settle their accounts.
New-York, Feb. 10, 1858. J. P. T. DERAISMES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership of J. DERAISMES & CO. having been dissolved, the undersigned (sons of J. Deraismes) will continue the business on their own account, under the firm of E. & J. DERAISMES. EDWARD J. DERAISMES,
New-York, Feb. 10, 1858. JOHN A. DERAISMES.

**DISSOLUTION.**—THE COPARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing under the firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, EDWARD H. MANN retiring from business.
Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
EDWARD H. MANN,
New-York, Feb. 1, 1858. CHARLES T. GRIFFITH.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO., who will continue the business of the late firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO.
Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
CHARLES T. GRIFFITH,
New-York, Feb. 1, 1858. D. D. WILLIAMSON, Jr.

**DISSOLUTION.**—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of REUBEN HOYT & CO. is dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding business will be settled by REUBEN HOYT.
REUBEN HOYT,
New-York, Feb. 8, 1858. JAMES QUINN.

**COPARTNERSHIP.**—WILLIAM P. MILLER having associated WILLIAM J. BICKNELL with him, they will continue the hide and leather business at No. 18 Gold-st., under the firm of WILLIAM P. MILLER & CO.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1858.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

**COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE**—AT [illegible], at Tubby Hook station, 10 miles from the City Hall, from which it is one hour's distance by railroad, on the banks of the river, and about 1,500 feet above the depot, containing the entire block bounded by 180th and 181st-sts. and the 10th-av. and Hudson River, including the valuable water rights, &c. [illegible]. The house contains 12 rooms with store-room, [illegible] closets, bath and laundry rooms. It is furnished with [illegible] on the premises, and with a fine supply of spring water, with which the place abounds. There is stabling for four horses and a cow, with rooms for [illegible] a large [illegible], together with ice-house, sheds, &c. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and there are a great number of fine forest trees. Part of the furniture will be sold with the house if desired. Terms easy. Apply to
A. R. VAN NEST, No. [illegible] Pearl-st.

**FOR SALE**—AN ELEGANT [illegible] VILLA, less than half an hour by Railroad, in New-Jersey; has hot and cold water, water-closets, furnace, gas pipes, &c., twenty lots handsomely laid out with [illegible] kinds of fruit and ornamental trees; large barn and carriage-house, hennery, &c. Must be seen to be appreciated. Price $18,000—worth $25,000. One third can remain for a term of years; good stocks and cash for balance. Address H. P. W., care C. Lyon, letter carrier, Post-Office.

**FOR SALE**—HOUSE, LOT AND BARN IN VILlage of Port Chester, Westchester County. The house contains 10 rooms, and in complete order and is well surrounded with fruit and ornamental trees; very desirable for a gentleman doing business in the City; only two minutes' walk from depot. Price moderate and terms easy. Inquire of ASENDROTH BROTHERS, No. 181 Beekman-st., New-York, or at the Eagle Foundry, Port Chester.

**COUNTRY SEAT AT IRVINGTON.**—AN elegant new gothic cottage, [illegible], built in the most thorough manner, and contains all the modern improvements, carriage-house, stables, &c., with from two to eight acres, handsomely laid out, and well fruited, [illegible] of a mile from depot, 21 from New-York. For sale on easy terms by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

**COTTAGES ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE**—Two cottages, built under the superintendence of J. C. Wells, at Irvington, on the Hudson, near the residence of Mr. McNames. The grounds consist of two acres of land to each cottage, in perfect order.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,
No. 35 Wall-st.

**TO LET OR LEASE**—A COUNTRY PLACE situated on Flushing Railroad, not over 35 or 40 minutes from Fulton Market—a neat cottage house with outbuildings, with 10 or 12 acres of land; the ground high, neatly laid out; the furniture in the house will be let with it if desired. Apply to W. T. PINKNEY, Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., N. Y.; will be sold or exchanged for property in this City.

**FOR SALE**—A PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIdence in the town of Darien, on the New-Haven Road, half mile from the station, three from Stamford; a good cottage house, containing 8 rooms, [illegible], and 14 acres of land, one of thirty land, pleasantly located in view of the Sound; healthy; grounds [illegible]; will be sold low for cash. For further particulars inquire of R. FANSHAW, No. [illegible] Broadway, up stairs.

**FOR SALE**—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT PORT Chester, [illegible] miles from this City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. House [illegible], [illegible] acres of ground, variety of fruit and shade trees. Price $4,500. Apply to J. D. BROWN, Portchester, or JOHN T. DUNLIN, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st. Will be sold at auction Feb. 25, if not sold at private sale previously.

**TO LEASE FROM 1ST APRIL**—A COUNtry seat on the Hudson, 14 miles from the City. A large stone house, two stories and attic, with outbuildings, garden, fruit trees, &c., with about 10 acres of land, within five minutes walk of the depot at Riverdale. Also, a cottage in the rear of the above, containing 8 rooms and kitchen, barn, and with 20 acres.
WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. [illegible] 18th-st.

**TO LET**—ON STATEN ISLAND, OR FOR SALE or exchange for good real estate in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, a large double house, containing 16 rooms, with 2 acres of ground, about 10 minutes walk from the Vanderbilt landing. For particulars inquire of T. C. MOFFATT, M. D., at the Seamen's Retreat, or of C. M. ROOT, Vanderbilt landing.

**FOR SALE**—A HANDSOME COTTAGE RESIdence on Grace Church-st., Rye, 5 minutes from depot, with [illegible] acres of land [illegible]. Price $5,000, with carriage house and barn. Also, to lease or sell, a house and one acre on the [illegible], and small barn eligibly located. Price [illegible]. Terms easy. Inquire of [illegible] CROMWELL, No. [illegible] William-st.

**A FINE COUNTRY SEAT AT STAMFORD,** CONN., FOR SALE.—The buildings are modern, large and commodious, beautifully located near the railroad depot, churches, schools, &c. There is plenty of fruit, 10 or 15 acres of excellent land; will be sold very low. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st.

**FOR SALE**—A BEAUTIFUL GOTHIC COTTAGE, carriage house and stable, with abundance of choice fruit, in a handsome location, one minute's walk from depot and forty minutes from New-York by boat or cars. C. H. OLIVER, No. 81 Liberty-st., [illegible] Post-Office.

**TO LET**—TWO BEAUTIFUL HOUSES, ON BERgen Hill, [illegible] rooms each; very healthy location; omnibuses pass the door every few minutes; rent low. Apply to LINDSLEY & SHUTTUCK, [illegible], or No. 6 Bank of Commerce, [illegible].

## FARMS FOR SALE.

**FARMS FOR SALE**—IN AND NEAR THE VILLAGE OF MADISON, MORRIS CO., N. J.—Several very valuable farms, beautifully situated, abounding in good fruit and worthy the attention of any who are desirous of purchasing good farms. They vary from 218 acres; do., 120, 100, 60, 38, 36, 30, 20, [illegible] acres each, and buildings often [illegible], one beautiful farm of 60 acres, good buildings, nearly new, abundance of all kinds of fruit, good garden, large lawn of shade trees round the house, and well worthy the attention of any gentleman who is desirous of a superior place, and within ten minutes' walk of the Railroad depot. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, [illegible] House, near the depot.
MADISON, Feb. 11, 1858.

**FOR SALE**—BY PRIVATE CONTRACT UNTIL Feb. 18, when it will be sold at public auction, a farm belonging to the estate of George Duryea, deceased, situated a short distance north of the Court-house, Queens County, containing 92 acres of arable land of the first quality, under a good state of cultivation, well fenced with posts and conveniently divided into fields; on the premises are two dwelling houses in good repair, two large barns, with [illegible], excellent water, and all necessary outbuildings. For further particulars, inquire of THOMAS WILLIAMS, President of the Marine Bank, or JOHN L. DENTON, near Jamaica, L. I.

**FOR SALE**—OR TO LET, A FARM CONTAINing about 16 acres; there are two dwellings, and all the necessary outbuildings; plenty of fruit, a good garden, and excellent water; it is situated about 28 miles from New-York on the New-Haven Railroad; will be sold or let low if applied for immediately. Inquire of WM. ONDERDONK, No. 37 Willow-place, or of J. E. SAYRE, No. 157 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE,** 2½ MILES FROM the Depot at Morristown, N. J., a farm of about 160 acres, good land, and fair house, barn, &c. The farm is well watered, and there is a fine young apple orchard, and about 30 acres in peaches. The situation is desirable, neighborhood good, and location very healthy. Apply to P. O. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st.

**FARM FOR SALE**—46 ACRES, IN GOOD REpair, buildings sufficient, all new, 4 acres orchard. Ten minutes' walk from Washingtonville, or the depot on the Branch Road. Inquire of BIGGS & SOUTHWICK, No. 64 Nassau-st.; J. B. HATCH, No. [illegible] 8th-av., or JOHN JAQUES, at Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y.

**SUPERIOR ORANGE COUNTY DAIRY FARM**—83 acres; 6 wood, 6½ in rye, balance in grass; watered by springs and small stream; good house [illegible], large barn, and stabling for 30 head of cattle, and numerous outbuildings; 1½ miles from Craigsville depot. For sale on easy terms by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

**A TRACT OF TIMBER LAND IN MARSHALL** and Tazewell Counties, Ill., adjoining improved farms, can be sold at a very large profit, if cut up in plots of 40 acres. Also, six acres of land on Staten Island, commanding a fine view of the Bay; all free from incumbrance; will be traded for a good house or vacant lots in New-York. SAML. EDDY, No. 21 Liberty-st., from 10 to 12 A. M., and 1½ to 3½ P. M.

**ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.**—100 acres with excellent dwelling, barns, carriage-house, granary, &c., well watered, woodland, free from stone, 4 miles from depot, stage passing the door; only one-third cash—a bargain.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 81 Liberty-st.

**FARM FOR SALE**—AT OR NEAR THE PLANK road to Hackensack, N. J., of 34½ acres, dwelling-house, barn, orchard, timber. Soil first rate. On a stage route, only eight miles from Hoboken. Inquire of
J. J. VALLMAN, No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

**FARM FOR SALE**—IN RAHWAY, N. J., 32 acres in good cultivation; ½ mile from depot and one hour from New-York. Apply to J. F. UNDERHILL, Park Bank.

**FOR SALE**—AT YONKERS, 8 ACRES OF LAND, about three-quarters of a mile from the depot. Will be sold low on easy terms. Apply to J. DAVIDSON, No. 28 Broad-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

**WANTED TO PURCHASE**—FOR HALF CASH and half first mortgage bonds, amply secured—A good house of about 12 rooms, situate in an eligible neighborhood, either in New-York, Brooklyn, Hoboken or Bergen. Price not more than [illegible]. Mortgages not to exceed one-half value of property. Address, post paid, with full particulars, J. T., Post-Office, Jersey City.

**COTTAGE WANTED**—WANTED TO RENT for six months from the 15th April or 1st of May, a small furnished cottage in the country, within convenient distance of New-York. Rent must be moderate. Address P. T., Times Office.

**WANTED**—TO LEASE, SOME TENEMENT houses for respectable families, for which a fair rent and the best City reference will be given. Apply or address STORE, No. [illegible].

## LAND WARRANTS.

**UNITED STATES [illegible]** [illegible] pensions, [illegible] Notary Public and Commissioner of [illegible], No. 136 Warren-st., corner of Broadway [illegible] sums [illegible] Bounty Lands, Pensions, [illegible].

## FURNITURE.

**ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE**—at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 363 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

## AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

HOLD FURNITURE.

[illegible]

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

[illegible] SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DUANE STREET AT AUCTION.— [illegible] LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, [illegible] at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible] New-York, (by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of James C. Willet, Sheriff.) Duane-st. [illegible] valuable lot, with the three-story brick house thereon, [illegible] north side of Duane-st., between Greenwich [illegible] and known as No. 177. House 25 by about [illegible]. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 12 [illegible] Commonwealth Bank building.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

[illegible] SALE OF A DESIRABLE [illegible] STORY COTTAGE HOUSE WITH LEASE OF [illegible] THOMAS J. MILLER will sell at auction, on [illegible] at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible] desirable two-story and basement brick [illegible] West 28th-st., together with lease [illegible] House, &c., [illegible] in the most perfect repair [illegible] For card of admission [illegible] apply at the office of the auctioneer [illegible]

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

[illegible] SALE OF SPLENDID ROSEWOOD [illegible] parlor and chamber furniture, rosewood piano, [illegible] and ingrain carpets, extension table, &c., [illegible] at the residence No. 116 [illegible] H. T. LEEDS will sell as above, the entire richly [illegible] furniture, in part as follows: Two very heavily [illegible] rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich French satin [illegible] rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, elegantly inlaid with [illegible] pearl, and piano keys, one of the best [illegible] ever made; solid rosewood centre tables. [illegible]

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer, Office No. 35 Wall-st.

[illegible] SALE OF STOCKS THIS DAY [illegible] (Saturday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor of Illinois [illegible] Missouri State 6s of 1872 and 1876. [illegible] Milwaukee and Horicon 8 per cent. Bond. [illegible] Atlantic Mutual Insurance scrip of 1856 and 1857. [illegible] Mutual Insurance scrip of 1853, 1852 and 1855. [illegible] Third-avenue Railroad .......$100 each [illegible] Oriental Bank .......$25 each [illegible] Continental, Security and Humboldt Fire Insurance [illegible] Stocks. Regular sales of Stocks every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

[illegible] Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st.

[illegible] DOUGHTY WILL SELL THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., [illegible] assortment of new and second-hand household furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, parlor suites, gilt [illegible] pier glasses, marble-top centre tables, library and [illegible] bookcases, sofa-tête-à-têtes, sofas, [illegible] mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, [illegible] marble-top dressing bureaus, [illegible] toilet sets, paintings, crockery, glassware, [illegible]

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

[illegible] SALE.—J. W. HUNT WILL SELL THIS DAY, Feb. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 25 Nassau-st., a very large and desirable assortment of new and second-hand furniture, Crockery, Silver-plated ware, Carpets, Mirrors, Oil-paintings, China ware, &c., &c., &c., &c. [illegible] without reserve. Catalogues ready morning of sale.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF [illegible] and silver watches, diamond and other jewelry. JOHN L. VANDEWATER & CO., Auctioneers, will sell [illegible] this SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 11 o'clock, at the [illegible] room No. 63 Nassau-st., a large lot of gold and silver [illegible] gold vest and guard chains, sleeve buttons, shirt [illegible] rings, pins, sets of mosaic, cameos and lava brooches [illegible] drops, jewelry in cases, cameo and gold stone [illegible] gold and silver pencil cases, &c.

[illegible] Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL [illegible] auction, THIS DAY, (Saturday) Feb. 13, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 23 Nassau-st., a gray [illegible] 15 hands high, 9 years old, warranted sound and [illegible] will stand without tying, and can trot [illegible] minutes. A light, no-top wagon in good running [illegible] made by one of our best City makers. Set single [illegible] in perfect order, together with blankets and whip, [illegible]

T. C. HOUGHTON, Auctioneer.

[illegible] SELL THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) [illegible] o'clock, furniture, &c., of house No. 25 North [illegible] being the entire furniture of a family [illegible] housekeeping, consisting of carpets, hall oil-cloth, mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, beds, [illegible] crockery, glass and China ware, mirrors, paintings, cooking stove, kitchen articles, &c.

C. M. LEVY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE SALE—AT NO. 151 WATER-ST., consisting of a large assortment of cloth, glazed, and [illegible] cloths, plushes, cap materials, &c., &c., on [illegible] WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 10 o'clock. By order of the [illegible]. Terms cash. SYLVESTER BRUSH.

[illegible] GOLD MINES.—THE UNDERSIGNED [illegible] hereby gives notice that he will sell at public [illegible] to the highest bidder, at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible] City of New-York, on the 10th day of March, 1858, [illegible] noon, the following property, to wit: All [illegible] of land situated in the Counties of Orange [illegible] Spotsylvania, in the State of Virginia, containing [illegible] formerly known as the Melville and [illegible] lately occupied and worked by the [illegible] Mining Company, together with all the [illegible] offices, mills, machinery and personal property [illegible] description and kind which may be on or connected with the premises at the time of sale. This property lies about 18 miles west of Fredericksburg, on the [illegible] road leading from the latter place, and is bounded [illegible] by the Rapid Ann River. It is about equally divided [illegible] arable and woodland, the former being very fertile [illegible] surpassed by none other in the vicinity. This property contains several large veins of gold on it, which has [illegible] worked for many years. Shafts well timbered and [illegible] excellent order have been sunk on these veins to the [illegible] of a hundred feet, and a large pump, capable of [illegible] the mines, is now in working order. There is [illegible] situated at the mines a large mill house, with a steam [illegible] of thirty horse power. Three large Chilian mills, [illegible] stamps, two shaking tables and Kent's Amalgamator, all in working condition. There is also on this property a fine water power, with mill-house containing [illegible] stamps and one Chilian mill in excellent order. The [illegible] is well stocked with horses, mules, wagons, carts, [illegible] farming utensils, &c. There are also about one [illegible] bushels of corn and eight hundred bushels of [illegible] on the place, all of which will be sold with the above-[illegible] property. This estate is known as one of the [illegible] gold mining properties in the State of Virginia. The [illegible] The terms of sale are as follows: [illegible] per cent. of the purchase money on the day of sale; [illegible] amount with this sufficient to make up $30,000, on de-[illegible] of the title deeds within twenty days after the sale, [illegible] the balance within six months from the day of sale, [illegible] and secured by mortgage on the property. [illegible] given on delivery of the deeds. For further [illegible] inquire of FRED'K C. BURNHAM, Trustee, [illegible] 187 Broadway, New-York.

## AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 [illegible] Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, [illegible] every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or Journal of Commerce, Courier and Morning Express.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

## FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

Bonds of Salem Township, Ohio.
Bonds of Lafayette Township, Ohio.
Bonds of Newark Township, Ohio.
Bonds of Cross Creek Township, Ohio.
Bonds of Oxford Township, Ohio.
Bonds of Steubenville Township, Ohio.
Bonds of Franklin Township, Ohio.
Bonds of Steubenville and Township, Ohio.
All these Bonds bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent.
KETCHAM & WILLIAMS, No. 1 Hanover-st.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

SEWELL, FERRIS & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 20 Wall-st.
Buy ERIE RAILROAD COUPONS past due.

SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, No. 31 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office.

Jan. 1, 1858.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital Stock | $100,000 00 | |
| Reserve of 1857 | 255,560 18—$355,560 18 | |
| Amount due of sundry dividends, &c. | | $2,889 75 |
| Amount of dividend annuities | 4,641 06 | |
| Amount of premiums received during the year | 268,876 67 | |
| Amount of interest account for the year | 43,668 13—$317,185 86 | |
| Total | | $732,595 82 |

DISBURSEMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Claims by death | $57,863 00 | |
| Expenses, taxes and commission | 41,364 00 | |
| Reinsurance and purchased policies | 10,838 85 | |
| Dividends on capital | 16,000 00—$126,076 55 | |

ASSETS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bonds and mortgages on property in New-York and Brooklyn, worth double the amount loaned | $241,300 00 | |
| Premium Loans at 7 per cent. interest | 234,131 37 | |
| Agents' accounts for premiums in course of collection and transmission | 77,482 38 | |
| Real Estate | 2,436 00 | |
| Cash in Bank and on hand | 26,249 00 | |
| City and State Bonds and Stocks | 17,500 00 | |
| Accrued interest, &c. | 7,269 43—$606,509 33 | |
| Total | | $732,585 82 |

In the above statement the premiums deferred are not included.

The business of the Company during the last year, notwithstanding the extraordinary revulsion in the monetary affairs of the country, has steadily progressed, showing an increase of more than 15 per cent. in the number insured, and of 25 per cent. increase of assets.

The accumulations of the Company have reached a sum equal to six times the amount of the Capital Stock, and with the growing business and extended popularity of the institution, secured by the liberal policy pursued in the conduct of its business, guarantee a successful and permanent future.

The Directors invite a continuance of patronage, and would urge upon all the importance of Life Insurance as a sure means of securing an endowment for families, and wholly free from the changes and chances of ordinary modes of investment. N. D. MORGAN, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, NO. 16 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1858.—The stockholders of the Manhattan Oil Company are hereby notified that the new certificates of the Capital Stock, as reduced at a meeting of the stockholders, Dec. 2, 1857, in compliance with the law applicable thereto, are now ready to be delivered on surrender of the old certificates.
N. T. HIGBIE, } Committee
WM. E. BIRD, } of
N. T. CARRYL, } Stockholders.
JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Gardner Gold Mining Company, held this day for that purpose, the Capital Stock of said Company was diminished to two hundred thousand dollars, divided into forty thousand shares of five dollars each. Stockholders can return their old certificates, and take certificates for the shares of the diminished stock at the office of the Company, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 16.
RICHARD VOSE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE New-Albany and Salem Railroad Companies: Propositions from the above-named Roads have been made for an amicable settlement of their difficulties, by a new organization of said Road. The propositions are printed, and you are requested to call at the office of Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and receive a copy, for your consideration. D. D. WILLIAMSON, Trustee,
No. 29 Exchange-place.

$10,000 WANTED—BY PARTIES IN THIS City, on valuable mill property, including 45 acres of land in Morris County, N. J. Policies of insurance on buildings for $12,000 will be assigned. Title indisputable. Apply to
GEO. C. BAKER, No. 164 Pearl-st.

$3,500 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on improved real estate worth five times the amount, situated on Broadway, Brooklyn, within 15 minutes (by omnibus) of the ferries. Apply to THOMAS IRWIN & SON, 31 and 33 Pine-st., New-York.

$2,500 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage, on a country seat in New-Jersey, near New-York, worth three to four times the amount. Address box 3,068 Post-office, New-York City.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY—Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared, payable at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 18th of February inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to 18th inst., inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE STUYVESANT Insurance Company, No. 153 Bowery, New-York, Feb. 11, 1858. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per cent payable to the Stockholders on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILwaukee Railroad Co., No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York, Feb. 12, 1858.—The interest on the Farm mortgages of this Company, which, by the terms of the mortgages, fell due Jan. 1, 1858, will be paid, on presentation of the coupons, at the office of the Company, No. 480 Broadway, in the City of Albany, on and after the 20th instant.

OCEAN BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 10th. By order of the Board. P. HANDY, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 19, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable Feb. 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1858.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight per cent., payable on demand.
CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NIAGARA INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 47 WALL-STREET.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on demand.
FEB. 10, 1858. L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS FOR THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, issued by the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company, (Feb. 1, 1858,) due Feb. 1, 1858, will be paid at the Ocean Bank. J. B. SCOTT.

## BANK NOTICES.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 29th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 29th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.
WINCHESTER, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858.
ja21-6w A. L. MINER, Receiver.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec'y.

## REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—E. D. MORGAN & CO. HAVE REmoved to Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange-place, one door from Broad-st.

REMOVED.—JOSEPH LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, has removed from No. 9 Warren-st. to No. 62 Walker-st., one door west of Broadway.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OIL, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 40 to 45 gallons. J. W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 193, Laws of 1857, and the resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office in the city of Syracuse, until Wednesday, the 3d day of March next, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner, in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of March next.

| | Penalty in Bond. |
|---|---|
| The Chemung Canal and Feeder | $8,000 |
| Section No. 3 Chenango Canal | 5,000 |

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County, in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.
SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| 16,500 feet B. M. Oak for lock gate at $20 | $330 00 |
| 35,000 feet B. M. Pine timber for locks at $15 | 525 00 |
| 15,000 feet B. M. Pine plank for locks at $15 | 225 00 |
| 2,500 feet B. M. Pine timber for bridges at $15 | 37 50 |
| 2,000 feet B. M. Hemlock at $7 | 14 00 |
| | $1,131 50 |

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1 | $3 00 |
| 1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3 | 15 00 |
| 4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1 | 7 00 |
| 3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c | 3 94 |
| 30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7 | 29 50 |
| 2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4 | 5 50 |
| 1 Pile Driver and Fixtures | 225 00 |
| 1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75 | 225 00 |
| 16 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50 | 20 00 |
| 3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87 | 148 87 |
| 1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230 | 233 00 |
| 1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4 | 4 75 |
| 1 Lighter for Mowing | 30 00 |
| Total | $950 56 |

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

| | |
|---|---|
| 13,280 feet Hemlock Plank | $88 50 |
| 3,673 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber | 25 01 |
| 7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards | 112 18 |
| Lot of Timber, framed | 5 00 |
| 3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6 | 14 50 |
| 4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c | 15 25 |
| 7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5 | 12 00 |
| 2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50 | 3 50 |
| 3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50 | 151 50 |
| 7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50 | 66 50 |
| 55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $11 50; 3 Plows, $9 | 71 25 |
| 1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50 | 299 00 |
| 356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50 | 249 88 |
| 1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c | 5 75 |
| 222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50 | 333 12 |
| 1 Brace and 9 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50 | 4 13 |
| 2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3 | 25 00 |
| 9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c | 26 40 |
| 1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c | 7 75 |
| Bow, Stern and Tow Lines | 15 00 |
| | $1,531 17 |
| Total | $2,481 73 |

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Jan. 29, 1858.
SAMUEL S. WHALLON, } Canal
CHARLES H. SHERRILL, } Commissioners.
JOHN M. JAYCOX, }
V. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. COMPANY, No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1858.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, M.

The annual election for five Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, March 5, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. By order.
W. L. YOULE, Secretary.

## INSURANCE.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 37 WALL-STREET.

At the annual election held on the 8th instant,

| | |
|---|---|
| PHILETUS H. HOLT, | STEPHEN LININGTON, |
| JOSEPH P. WICKHAM, | ENOCH KETCHAM, |
| SILAS DAVIS, | WILLIAM A. CUMMINGS, |
| OLIVER H. SHEPARD, | HENRY LYLES, JR., |
| HENRY ROWLAND, | BREWSTER VALENTINE |
| ALFRED L. ROWE, | GEORGE B. WHITFIELD, |
| WILLIAM P. MILLER, | ALBERT HAVEMEYER, |
| STEPHEN W. GAINES, | ISAAC H. SMITH, |
| ELISHA L. WALTON, | TEUNIS W. QUICK, |
| NELSON SHERWOOD, | ROBERT F. SAGE, |
| HENRY G. REEVE, | DAVID M. TURNURE, |
| DANIEL T. WILLETS, | JOSE T. NAVARRO, |
| ALBERT L. DE CAMP, | ASHER TAYLOR, |
| JOHN M. BRUCE, JR., | EDWARD BILL, |
| BENJAMIN H. HOWELL. | NATHANIEL W. CHATER, |

were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year; and at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, Esq., was reëlected President, and ASHER TAYLOR, Esq., was reëlected Vice-President. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1858.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY—OFFICE NO. 153 BOWERY, CORNER OF BROOME-STREET.—Feb. 11, 1858.—At the Annual Election, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Frederick R. Lee, | John R. Paxton, | Samuel Willets, |
| George L. Osborn, | Bartlet Smith, | Samuel Weeks, |
| Henry Shields, | Adam W. Spies, | Andre Froment, |
| Cornel's L. Everett, | Joseph H. Godwin, | Edwin Pierson, |
| Alfred Moore, | John A. Deveau, | Benja'n W. Floyd, |
| Henry J. Bowen, | A. Stewart Black, | Denton Pearsall, |
| D. Hennessey, | Charles J. Dodge, | S. Abrahams, M.D. |
| Alonzo A. Alvord, | John Shortwell, | Corn's B. Timpson, |
| | James Humes. | |

And for Inspectors of the next annual election: Robert R. Willets, Edward Brown, David Seaman.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board FREDERICK R. LEE, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President, and SAMUEL WILLETS was unanimously reëlected Vice-President. BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Secretary.

## GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

260 "GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES." 260

Important to Hotel Proprietors, Boarding-house Keepers and Up-town Families.
GROCERIES, GROCERIES—TEAS, TEAS.

Beautiful New Crop Orleans Sugars, at 6c. and upwards. Refined Sugars at refiners' prices. Superior Teas, choice quality and fine flavor, at 30c. and upwards. Consult your own interests, and buy goods where you can get them cheapest and best.
THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer and Dealer in Choice Teas, Fine Groceries, &c., &c.,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.

200 CHAMBERS-STREET. 200
We offer at LOWEST CASH PRICES,
SMOKED HAMS,
SMOKED SHOULDERS,
SMOKED BEEF,
PRIME LEAF LARD,
MESS PORK,
PRIME PORK.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS,
No. 200 CHAMBERS-ST.,
near the Erie Railroad Depôt.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE — HORSE AND HARNESS; ONE brown mare, 15½ hands high; one [illegible] horse, 16 do.; both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do., but little used, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriages for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the carriages Repository, 594 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

## FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction, THE UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 35 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

| FROM NEW-YORK. | FROM LIVERPOOL. |
|---|---|
| Saturday, Jan. 16 .......1858 | Wednesday, Feb. 3 .......1858 |
| Saturday, Feb. 13 .......1858 | Wednesday, March 3 .......1858 |
| Saturday, March 13 .......1858 | Wednesday, March 31 .......1858 |
| Saturday, April 10 .......1858 | Wednesday, April 28 .......1858 |
| Saturday, April 24 .......1858 | Wednesday, May 12 .......1858 |
| Saturday, May 8 .......1858 | Wednesday, May 26 .......1858 |
| Saturday, May 22 .......1858 | Wednesday, June 9 .......1858 |
| Saturday, June 5 .......1858 | Wednesday, June 23 .......1858 |
| Saturday, June 19 .......1858 | Wednesday, July 7 .......1858 |

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Cabin Passage | $130 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 75 |

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Cabin Passage | $110 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 60 |

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

| | |
|---|---|
| PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, | CANADA, Capt. Lang, |
| ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, | AMERICA, Capt. Wickman, |
| ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, | NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie, |
| AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. |

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, March 3
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 10
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 17
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 24

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

| From New-York: | | From Southampton, Havre, or Bremen to New-York: | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $60 | First Cabin | $100 |
| Second Cabin | 50 | Second Cabin | 65 |
| Steerage | 30 | Steerage | 40 |

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, E. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, EDWARD CAVENDY, Commander, to sail from Pier No. 3, North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mail, viz:

| Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen. | Bremen for Southampton | Southampton for New-York. |
|---|---|---|
| North Star.. Feb. 20 | Saturday, M'h 20 | Wednesd'y, M'h 24 |
| Ariel ...... March 20 | Saturday, Ap'l 17 | Wedn'sd'y, Ap'l 21 |

The steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight, apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, master, will sail, with the MAILS—

| FROM NEW-YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE. | FROM SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE FOR NEW-YORK. |
|---|---|
| Saturday .......April 10 | Wednesday .......April 28 |
| Saturday .......May 22 | Wednesday .......June 9 |
| Saturday .......July 3 | Wednesday .......July 21 |

Price of passage according to location of room. First cabin, $100 and $130; second cabin, $50 and $60.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
For passage and freight, apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-Green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail April 3.

GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP Company's splendid and powerful steamers sail as under:

FROM NEW-YORK.
Edinburg, Cumming, Saturday, Feb. 13, at 12 noon.
Glasgow, Goodwin, Saturday, March 13, at 12 noon.
New-York, McMillan.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to
ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP "ARABIA" FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ARABIA, J. STONE Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the Mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 o'clock A. M.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

## RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

Trains leave Depôt corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at 9¾ A. M.—Mail for Albany, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.
3:20 P. M., Express for Albany, stopping at principal stations only.
6¾ P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.
Trains leave Depôt corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at 9¾ A. M., for Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.
11¼ A. M.—White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.
2¾ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.
3 P. M.—Millerton, stopping at Williams Bridge and all intermediate stations north.
4 P. M.—Croton Falls, stopping at all intermediate stations.
5¾ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.
Returning, trains leave Albany for New-York, at 7¼ A. M.—Mail stopping at all stations above and at Williams Bridge.
3¾ P. M.—Express, stopping at principal stations only.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations.
Mail Train, at 8:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., daily, for Dunkirk, and Sundays excepted, for Buffalo.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad for Rochester; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
S. F. HEADLEY, Assistant President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6½ and 11½ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1½ P. M. from 31st st. only, and passenger train at 5½ P. M. from Chambers st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 30th-st. stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:15 A. M., 12:35 and 5:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:25 A. M., 12:45 and 5:25 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

## FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE—*via* Panama Railroad.—The first-class steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, 2,000 tons, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Master, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, FOR ASPINWALL, connecting with the first-class steamship ORIZABA, 2,500 tons, J. H. BLETHAN, Master, leaving San Francisco March 5. For passage and freight, apply ONLY to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

## MEDICAL.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,
Compounded entirely from gums,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a Cathartic, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily, in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well the powers of the system are fully developed. The *Stomach* is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the *Liver* for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the Liver—having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint, in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and what is better, prevented, by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach, and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring prevents nightmare.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness.

One dose, taken after each meal, will cure Dyspepsia.

☞ One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve sick headache.

One bottle taken for female obstruction, removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic, while

One dose, often repeated, is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera.

☞ Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

☞ One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating, gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.

One dose, often repeated, cures Chronic Diarrhœa in its worst forms, while Summer and Bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by worms in children; there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails*.

☞ A few bottles cures Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞ Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

Is a scientific medical discovery, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit*, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of Liver Complaint from the worst *Jaundice* or *Dyspepsia* to a common *Headache*, all of which are the result of a diseased Liver.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
SANFORD & Co. Proprietors, New-York.
Retail agent, FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

The best medicine in the world for ulcerous and eruptive diseases, purifying the blood, and freeing the liver, stomach and bowels from the products of unhealthy secretions, it is at once the most popular, effective and safest remedy that can be used.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. of William, New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measure, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.
Cures guaranteed.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system, is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.

Dr. WATSON'S NEW WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhœa the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 65 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the Old Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st. All others are malicious counterfeits of this great remedy—it being the only thing on earth that will really cure a certain disease; all others drive it into the blood. $1 per vial, with the doctor's new medical book.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise; offices No. 184 Broadway, corner 10th-st. By early application, in recent cases of disease, the cure is immediate, as well as safe and radical. Hours, 10 till 1, and after 6 in the evening.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY LAST, A VALUABLE BRACELET, in going from St. Bartholomew's Church in Lafayette-place, through Great Jones-st. to Broadway, through Broadway to Bleecker and Bleecker to the 1st-av. It is valued as the gift of a deceased mother. If left with B. L. YATES & CO., No. 639 Broadway, a suitable reward will be given.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 7,409, DATED FEB. 1, 1858, for 200 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad stock, in name of Thomas Watson. The public are notified not to negotiate the above-named certificate. Application will be made to the Company for the issue of a new certificate. READ & LATHROP.

LOST—BRACELET—WEDNESDAY, 10TH, IN A Broadway and 8th-st. stage, or in Broadway, between 17th-st. and South Ferry, a finely-carved LAVA BRACELET, set in gold. A liberal reward will be paid the finder by returning it to ZEB. MAYHEW, No. 31 South-st.

## COAL.

COAL AT REDUCED PRICES FOR FAMILY USE.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have reduced the price of their Lackawanna Coal to $5 per ton (2,000 lbs., delivered. Apply at their yards,
Foot of Hubert-st. North River.
Corner 14th-st. and 9th-av.
Corner Gouverneur and Front sts., East River.
And No. 26 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.
Or at the Company's office, No. 29 William-st., corner Exchange-place.

SCRANTON COAL.
LAST SALE OF THE SEASON.

L. M. HOFFMAN & CO. will sell, on Tuesday, 16th inst., at 12½ o'clock, at No. 111 Pearl-st., for account of whom it may concern,
20,000 tons Scranton Coal,
mainly prepared sizes.
For particulars, apply at Auction-room.

## WINES AND LIQUORS.

HUNGARIAN WINES.—THE IMPORTERS FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 106 Water-st., are now selling their pure, unadulterated wines, wholesale and by retail, to suit the times. Price lists free by post.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—BENJAMIN CHAMBERLAIN and ELEAZAR HARMON against JOHN [illegible] — [illegible] John McKinney, William Clear, Frederick Hasse, [illegible] Ringe, Michael Glynch, Thomas De Witt, John [illegible] John Meek, defendants.—You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of BENJAMIN CHAMBERLAIN and ELEAZAR HARMON, plaintiffs, a copy of which was filed in the office of the Clerk of Cattaraugus County, New-York, on the 9th day of January, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at Ellicottville, in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. LANE & BOLLES,
ja8-law6wS Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, Plaintiff, against [illegible] MYER, BENJAMIN LEVY, JACOB ABRAHAMS and ABRAHAM LEVY, Defendants.—[illegible] a money demand on contract.—Com. not ser.—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office at No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] four hundred and one dollars, with interest from the [illegible] day of March, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 6, 1858.
STOUTENBURGH & MILLER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-st.
The above-mentioned complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 8th day of January, 1858.
STOUTENBURGH & MILLER,
ja9-law6wS Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RACHEL ANN YORK, by ALBERT DEMAREST, her guardian, against EDGAR F. YORK.—Summons for relief. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 11 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service thereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 8, 1858.
CARPENTIER & BEACH, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
ja9-law6wS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF NORMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings; Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against [illegible], late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of Charles C. [illegible] (Brooklyn City Railroad Office,) No. 13 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated, Jan. 14, 1858. CHARLES C. BETTS,
JOTHAM C. MEEKER,
ja16-law-6mS Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF NORMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOSEPH F. DELCLISUR, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of BLUME & CO., No. 123 Washington-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 5, 1858.
CAROLINE DELCLISUR, Administratrix.
f3f-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO MOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of John R. Marsh, No. 86 Pitt-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 18, 1857.
JOHN R. MARSH, } Executors.
s19-law6mS STEWART E. CLARK, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WILSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of GEORGE B. OVER, No. — Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh streets, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 24, 1857.
o24-law6mS GEORGE B. OVER, } Executors.
LEVI HART, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF NORMAN B. DAWSON, Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN SCHREIBER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the store of DIEDRICH STRUSE, No. 164 Second-street, near Grand, in the City of Brooklyn, Eastern District, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 10, 1857. d12-law6mS
DIEDRICH STRUSE,
CATHERINE E. SCHREIBER, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE DELANCEY VERPLANCK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of THOMAS B. DIBBLEE, counselor-at-law, No. 37 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 29, 1858.
CLAUDE VICTOR QUILLIARD, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FARIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of William E. Brinkerhoff, No. 125 Avenue C, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of June next. Dated New-York, Dec. 11, 1857.
d12-law6m*S ALEXANDER FARIS, Administrator.

## FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND TENNESSEE.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, S. C. TURNER, Commander, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 20. The large and favorite steamers CAROLINA and EVERGLADE, for Florida, connect at Charleston with the steamers from New-York. Through tickets to Memphis, Tenn., may also be had by applying as above.

PARTICULAR NOTICE—FURTHER GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—The attention of shippers to the South and Southwest is called to the very low rates of freight by the above line. Insurance lower than by any other conveyance.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG, AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail Line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED States Mail line.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 4 North River. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, 13 Broadway. Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

This ship is ready to receive freight this Tuesday A. M.

FURTHER GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT BY THE CHARLESTON LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.—The owners of this line give notice that hereafter all goods destined for CHARLESTON, and all places SOUTH and SOUTHWEST, connected therewith, will be taken on board side-wheel steamships
COLUMBIA, NASHVILLE,
JAMES ADGER, and MARION,
at as LOW RATES as by any other conveyance.
MEASUREMENT GOODS 10 CENTS PER FOOT, AND OTHER GOODS IN PROPORTION.
For freight, apply on board at Pier No. 4 North River, or to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

BY REFERENCE TO OUR ADVERTISING columns it will be seen that the New-York and Charleston United States Mail Line of Steamships have resumed their semi-weekly trips, leaving every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

## STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—STEAMER ANSONIA, having been thoroughly overhauled and put in complete repair, will resume her place in the line, leaving New-York every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. Returning, will leave Bridgeport every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 10½ o'clock. For further information, inquire of THOMAS LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.

## PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, Feb. 22, at 12 o'clock, noon, for printing and binding the books, journal and documents of the Board of Education, for 1858. The estimates must state the price per single copy, hundred and thousand, for binding the books, journal and documents; and the price for composition per thousand ems, the price of press-work per token, and the price per ream of the paper to be used in printing the aforesaid books, journal and documents. Specimens of the books to be bound, and the documents to be printed; size of type, quality of paper to be used, and specifications for the same, to be seen at the Clerk's Office aforesaid.
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, } Printing Committee
GEORGE H. CLARK, } of the
A. H. BRUMMELL, } Board of Education.
ROBERT A. ADAMS, }
JOHN R. LYDECKER, }

## MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

**Board of Councilmen.**

The Board of Councilmen met on Friday, the President, Mr. H. Haswell, in the Chair.

Several petitions and resolutions were presented ... Among the former was one from Dr. ... asking permission to place Hiram Powers' statue of Washington in the Governor's Room, City Hall.

Councilman Cornell presented the following resolution:

Whereas, The Second-avenue Railroad Company have caused to be laid down a double track ... between Houston and First streets, without any authority from the Common Council, thereby encumbering the said avenue. Therefore,

Resolved, That they be directed to take up the ... track and put the pavement in proper repair.

Referred to Committee on Streets.

Councilman Van Tine moved a resolution to the effect that the Committee of five heretofore appointed by this Board to tender the hospitalities of this Board to Rear-Admiral Mohammed Pasha be discharged, and that a Committee of three be appointed by this Board in connection with his Honor the Mayor. Adopted.

[illegible]

A resolution appropriating $1,500 to the Committee engaged in the investigation as to defalcations in the Comptroller's office was lost, for want of a constitutional vote.

[illegible]

The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen in fixing the salary of the telegraph operator at the City Hall at $500 per annum.

A resolution concurring with the Board of Aldermen in appointing a searcher, whose salary shall not exceed $3 per day, to assist the Committee on Frauds ...

A number of reports on flagging in various streets were adopted.

The President named the following as a special Committee to proceed to Philadelphia to examine the working of a steam fire-engine: Messrs. Brady, Platt and ... He also named Messrs. Van Tine, ... and Cross as a select Committee to receive Mohammed Pasha.

The Board adhered to their former action as to the celebration of Washington's Birthday, namely, appropriating $2,000.

Adjourned to Wednesday evening next.

---

Steamboat Landings.—The Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, of the Board of Councilmen, met on Friday to hear further evidence as to the propriety of removing the steamboats on the North and East Rivers. Councilman Bickford in the Chair.

Ex-Councilman Franklin was heard against the removal, and introduced a written argument in support of his views.

Mr. W. B. Sears favored the removal.

Mr. Haswell was also heard at some length recapitulating the arguments he had already employed against the movement. He was followed by Justice ..., who contended that the general interests of the City required the removal of these boats, and that these ought to be considered rather than the interests of the manufacturing and trading towns in the interior of the State and in the West. The interests of our shipping ought to be consulted as needing enlarged accommodation at our piers. These, said he, bring more wealth into the City than all the steamboats put together. The advocates of the movement had no wish to injure any party, they assumed that they had no other motive than the public good. It was a mere matter of dollars to Mr. Newton. After hearing other arguments from Mr. Borden, of the Fall River Line, the Committee adjourned *sine die*.

---

Duane-Street.—The Committee on Streets, of the Board of Councilmen, met on Friday to hear evidence and argument as to the widening of Duane-street. Messrs. Robert Jones, Theo. Clark, E. P. Davis and Joseph Craig spoke strongly against the movement, chiefly because they could not see that it would prove of benefit to the public, and that the assessments would be unfair and exorbitant upon the owners of property. Mr. Noah Worrall objected upon the same grounds, and also thought that the matter had better be deferred for two or three years. Mr. Perrin argued in favor of the alteration, and argued that the opposing parties could delay it by appealing before the Supreme Court. The Committee then adjourned, to meet Friday next, at 1 o'clock.

---

### Quarterly Report of the Superintendent of Police.

CONDITION AND DISPOSITION OF THE POLICE FORCE—NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF ARRESTS—IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS, ETC.

The report of the General Superintendent of Police for the quarter ending Feb. 1, was submitted to the Police Commissioners Thursday afternoon.

It was as follows:

Office of the General Superintendent of Police, New-York, Feb. 10, 1858.

To the President of the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police:

Sir: In conformity with the directions of the law constituting the "Metropolitan Police District," I have the honor to report to the Commissioners that, although crime and suffering have prevailed in this community during the quarter ending on the 1st of February inst., to an extensive degree, yet that our fearful anticipations on the approach of Winter (by the interposition of a kind Providence) have not yet been realized, and great and constant relief has been afforded by public and private benevolence.

In a City comprising so great a population as New-York, with its rapid increase by its natural growth, and forming, also, a concentrating point for foreign emigration, it is not surprising that the demands upon the benevolent of our citizens should annually increase, and that our calendar of crime should correspondingly be augmented.

With this report, I submit the quarterly reports of the Deputy Superintendents of New-York and Brooklyn, presenting, in a condensed form, the efficient action of the police of the respective cities, during the quarter ending the 31st of January last, presenting a most favorable contrast with any preceding quarter.

The following synopsis will present, in a brief form, the present condition of the force placed under my command, and the result of their labors during the past quarter. The whole force in the City of New-York consists of 941 men, officers and patrolmen, of which 13 are Captains and 18 are Sergeants, showing a deficiency yet to be supplied of 14 Captains and 72 Sergeants.

The efficiency of a Police must, in a great measure, depend upon the *completeness of its efficiency* as well as its numerical strength, and I may be pardoned for intimating that with so large a margin, a judicious selection of officers as well as patrolmen, uninfluenced and unbiased by the prejudices of the day, would tend greatly to remove any hostility that may exist against the Department, and form, what the Police of New-York should be, a safeguard and protection to our fellow citizens, and not a political weapon to be wielded for the promotion of political ...

The rules governing this Department forbid members from participating actively in the political conflicts of the day, and I do not doubt that your honorable body will impress by your example, in the selection of the force, the importance and correctness of the rule.

The whole number of arrests during the past quarter amounts to 12,866, of which 2,67? were natives, and 10,??? were foreigners; 41,094 destitute persons have been accommodated with lodgings, of whom a very large portion were foreigners; 752 lost children have been restored to their parents, and 309 stores or dwellings found open in the night, and proper protection afforded.

The amount of property stolen from citizens and reported to the Department was $67,196 60, of which $36,??? was recovered.

The vast benefits of the telegraph have been realized in the recovery of property, the restoration of persons to their families, and in the speedy transmission of orders to the several precincts.

I have examined with care the several Station-houses within the Metropolitan District, and, with a few exceptions, have found them in good condition and properly cleansed.

In the First Ward, the security of the inhabitants and the comfort and convenience of the force there stationed, would, I am persuaded, be greatly promoted by abandoning the Station-house, at Old Slip and Trinity-place, and establishing a simple one in a central position in the Ward. Such a position can be obtained in Beaver-street, near Broadway, if the City Government would appropriate that building (now used for a hose carriage) to this purpose. The Station-house in the Fourth Precinct is disgraceful to the City authorities, and the nuisance, for such it is, should be immediately abated.

Those of the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Precincts are unfit for occupancy by the force, and I trust that the most speedy measures will be adopted to adapt them to the purposes for which they are occupied.

I take leave to suggest that the public would be greatly accommodated by the formation in several of our station-houses of convenient but secure rooms or safes, in which may be deposited for safe-keeping many valuables belonging to families who leave the City during the warm season. Thus placed, they would be more secure than even in the vaults of a bank, because they are constantly guarded; more convenient, because they are in the vicinity of the residents, and can at all times, day or night, be placed there, or removed by order of the owner.

In the examination of the Station-houses I have discovered that in very few are conveniences for the protection of the clothing of the patrolmen provided, while in a great proportion of them no protection is afforded against injury to their clothing from dust and otherwise, and from actual loss by theft. I submit for your consideration the propriety of supplying each Station-house with this indispensable piece of furniture.

I would also ask your attention to the propriety of providing the officers and patrolmen with storm caps as a substitute, when required, for the dress caps now used by the police.

Some of the Station-houses are already supplied with them, but in most instances the old imitation leather caps are useless, and the men refuse to wear them.

In some of the Station-houses the dormitory accommodations are too contracted, thereby endangering the health, and destroying the comfort of the men. In one room I counted twenty-two beds, and in several I found that more than a dozen persons occupied a single apartment. This is justly a source of serious complaint. By the Report of the Deputy Superintendent of Brooklyn, it appears that the number of arrests made during the past quarter, amounts to 2,150, and that, during the same period, 3,160 persons were accommodated with lodgings. Additional statistics are detailed in the Reports of the Deputy Superintendent of an interesting character, to which I beg leave to refer this honorable Board.

In referring to the Rules and Regulations for the Government of the Harbor Police, I perceive that the proposed force is to consist of 26 men, and Sergeants who shall have the immediate command of the boats. It is also proposed to employ the force in five boats, three of which are to be in service on the East River from sunset to sunrise, and one on the North River during the same period, and one boat on each river during the day. When you take into consideration the great extent of water which they are to traverse, the number of slips and the vast amount of property they are to guard, together with the numerous thieves that infest our waters, whom they are to watch and encounter, I respectfully submit whether the public service will not require an increased River Police, to be at all effectual. Besides, it can hardly be expected that the same men should be upon duty consecutive nights, especially as they are required to be on duty from "sunset to sunrise" without any relief.

Six hours duty is generally regarded as a sufficient tour for land police before relief; the Rules and Regulations governing the River Police contemplate twelve hours consecutive duty without relief.

This I regard as a most important branch of this Department, and I feel confident that the public look with confidence for a sufficiently numerous and most efficient force.

I take pleasure in communicating to the Commissioners, that I have received, from various cities, the Reports of the Executive officers of their Police, and that the general plan which forms the basis of the Metropolitan Police in this District, is being recommended and adopted by them. Respectfully,

F. A. TALLMADGE,
General Superintendent of Police.

The following is the Quarterly report of the New-York Deputy Superintendent:

Office of the Deputy-Superintendent, New-York, Feb. 1, 1858.

To F. A. Tallmadge, General Superintendent:

Sir: It becomes my duty, in accordance with the law establishing the Metropolitan Police District, to make to you a report of the present condition of the Police force of the City of New-York, and the doings of the Department during the past quarter, which embraces the months of November and December of 1857, and January of 1858.

The whole number of the force is 941, divided as follows: 13 captains, 18 sergeants, 876 patrolmen, and 34 doormen.

The whole number of arrests amounts to 12,778, of which, excluding colored persons, 2,274 were natives, and 10,279 foreigners, classified as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Irish | 8,000 | Swedes | 6 |
| Germans | 1,223 | West Indies | 5 |
| English | 577 | Cubans | 5 |
| Scotch | 210 | Swiss | 3 |
| French | 65 | Hollanders | 3 |
| Italians | 57 | Welsh | 2 |
| Canadians | 55 | Danes | 1 |
| Poles | 16 | Portuguese | 1 |
| Spanish | 11 | Colored persons | 225 |

Forty-one thousand and ninety-four poor and destitute persons have been accommodated with lodgings, of whom seven-eighths were foreigners. $13,363 36 in money has been taken from lodgers and prisoners, and at the proper time restored to them. 752 lost children have been found astray and returned to their parents. 309 stores and dwellings have been found open at all hours of the night, and either the owners notified of the fact or property secured. 61 fires have been extinguished by the aid of the police. The amount of property reported to this office as having been stolen from citizens in various ways, amounts to $67,196 60, of which $36,332 42 has been recovered, leaving a balance of $30,863 48. 19,420 telegraph messages have passed to and from this office to the various precincts during this quarter, by which six lost women have been restored to their friends, 259 lost children restored to their parents or guardians; 112 stray horses, and 13 other animals restored to their owners; 125 fires reported; notices of 33 stolen horses promulgated through the department; 15 attempts at passing counterfeit money, on an apparently large scale, checked in like manner, and 25 arrests made by these notifications, which shows most conclusively the great utility of the telegraph as an auxiliary in acts of humanity, prevention of crime, and detection of criminals.

The following table shows the number of day and night posts in each Precinct as at present arranged. And here I will take occasion to say that there has been no additional number of night posts made in any of the Precincts for the last ten years. The aggregate, it is true, has increased within that time, but that has been brought about by an increase of Wards in the upper part of the City.

Section No. 1 comprises the day posts, section No. 2 the night posts as they are, and section No. 3 the number of night posts as, according to my judgment, after a very careful examination of the subject, each Precinct should be divided into, for the more effectual *protection of property and preservation of the peace*. The division of posts here suggested, viz, 512, would require an acquisition to the patrol force, as they are covered alternately by the two platoons which the force is necessarily divided into.

*The actual number of patrolmen required for this* purpose would be 1,024, but a margin should be left for sickness and other contingencies of an additional number of 50, which would make the aggregate 1,074.

With this patrol force, I feel very confident that burglary, highway robbery and many other depredations on the property of our fellow citizens would be reduced at least fifty per cent. The necessity of merchants and others employing private watchmen, would be entirely done away with; in a word, we would be a preventive police.

| Precinct. | Day. | Night. | Should have. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 9 | 18 | 25 |
| 2 | 8 | 17 | 17 |
| 3 | 6 | 17 | 20 |
| 4 | 7 | 13 | 25 |
| 5 | 6 | 18 | 20 |
| 6 | 6 | 20 | 25 |
| 7 | 12 | 25 | 25 |
| 8 | 9 | 19 | 25 |
| 9 | 8 | 16 | 25 |
| 10 | 6 | 16 | 20 |
| 11 | 8 | 18 | 25 |
| 12 | 9 | 9 | 20 |
| 13 | 8 | 16 | 20 |
| 14 | 10 | 16 | 25 |
| 15 | 4 | 16 | 25 |
| 16 | 6 | 12 | 25 |
| 17 | 10 | 20 | 25 |
| 18 | 10 | 12 | 25 |
| 19 | 7 | 15 | 25 |
| 20 | 6 | 16 | 25 |
| 21 | 7 | 15 | 20 |
| 22 | 9 | 14 | 25 |
| Total | 178 | 356 | 512 |

The Junior Exhibition of the New-York Free Academy.—The Junior class of this highest of our public schools held an exhibition in Mozart Hall, last evening, before a crowded and most respectable audience, mainly made up of the friends and families of the students of the Academy. The platform was occupied by some of the leading members of the Board of Education, and by the Faculty of the Academy, with invited guests, and every accommodation had been provided for the public Press. The exercises opened with some very good music, very well played, which was heard to peculiar advantage in this Hall. After an appropriate prayer, the following young gentlemen spoke, in the order of their names, and upon the following subjects:

1. Poetical Prologue, "Five Orbits"—Lockwood De Forest Woodruff.
2. Oration—Science, the Handmaid of Religion—Edward Augustus Wood.
3. Dissertation—Democritus and Heraclitus, the Laughing and the Weeping Philosopher—Abraham Wright Losier.
4. Oration—Prison Ships of the Revolution—James Alfred Beaman.
5. Oration—Heroes and Martyrs of Opinion—Gardiner Sherman.
6. Poem—Walhalla—Fitzgerald Tisdall.
7. Dissertation—Versailles under Louis XVI.—John Aloysius Carolin.
8. Dissertation—Poets' Corner—John Perrin Appleton.
9. Oration—The Luxury of the Times; or Private Vices, Public Benefits—Asa Bird Gardner.
10. Dissertation—Caves of Ocean—Oscar Brown Ireland.
11. Oration—Politics and the Pulpit—Reid Sanders.
12. Poetical Epilogue—Mary Stuart's Farewell to France—Elijah Alvord Howland.

The performances were received with applause, and were agreeably interrupted from time to time by the band.

The First Ice.—Pilots who arrived at Quarantine Thursday night, state that while anchored there they were surrounded for several hours by drifting masses of ice of considerable thickness.

Fire at Staten Island.—The small cottage attached to the Pavilion, at Staten Island, which was occupied by an Irish family, and partly filled with hay, was entirely consumed by fire yesterday morning, about 1½ o'clock.

---

The Semi-Annual Exhibition of Columbia College took place at Hope Chapel yesterday morning. The hall was filled to overflowing. The ladies were largely in the majority, as is usual on such occasions. The following programme was frequently interspersed with music from Dodworth's Band, placed in the gallery opposite the stage:

Prayer... Rev. C. R. Duffie, A. M., Chaplain of College.
Friendship... John A. Tucker.
"Sergeant Buzfuz"... A. McNulty, Jr.
Oration... Robert D. Nesmith.
Our Sympathy with the British in India, George Washington ...
Education the Guardian of Liberty... W. T. Saberi.
"Onward."... G. M. Tucker.
Genius—A Poem... John Ward, Jr.
Oration... Stephen B. M. Cornell.
Philolexian Address... Stephen R. Reynolds.
Peithologian Address... Henry C. Kinney.

Testimonials awarded at the Semi-Annual Examination announced.

The orations generally were good, and deserved more attention than they received; but every one of the young ladies and gentlemen, who assembled ostensibly to listen to them, seemed to think that they were each called upon to talk at least as much as the appointed orators did, and so the voices of the latter were often inaudible. The students at times were noisy in their demonstrations of applause, and President King was compelled to call them to order several times.

### Coroners' Inquests.

A Fatal Draught.—An inquest was held yesterday, at the City Hospital, on the body of a young house-carpenter named Henry McVally, who died from drinking a solution of cyanide of silver, supposing it to be water. It was shown in the evidence that on Thursday afternoon the deceased called at the Electrotype establishment of S. H. Black & Co., No. 148 Chatham-street, asked Mr. Black for a drink of water, and was told to help himself from a hydrant in one corner of the room. McVally went towards the hydrant, and discovering a large jar containing cyanide of silver, with a tumbler near it, supposed the jar contained water. He accordingly lifted up the lid, and dipping up a tumbler full drank the contents. In an instant he discovered his mistake, and asked Mr. Black what was in the jar. Mr. Black told him he had poisoned himself, and administered a quantity of lamp-oil to make him vomit. A physician was called who administered emetics, but without effect. The patient was then taken to the City Hospital, where he died shortly after being admitted. A *post mortem* examination showed that the lining membrane of the stomach of the deceased was entirely destroyed, and the brain and left lung congested. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death by drinking cyanide of silver by mistake for water." The deceased was a native of Scotland, 20 years of age, and resided at No. 150 West Seventeenth-street with his parents.

Sudden Death in an Eating Saloon.—Coroner Gamble held an inquest, yesterday, at the Second Ward Station-house, upon the body of William Williams. The evidence showed that, at 2 o'clock in the morning, the deceased entered an eating saloon at the corner of Front and Fulton streets, and, soon after seating himself, dropped dead upon the floor. The *post mortem* examination showed that death was caused by disease of the heart, and a verdict was rendered to that effect. The deceased was a native of Ireland, and 45 years of age. He worked as a compositor at the corner of Cliff and Frankfort streets, and resided at No. 302 Pearl-street.

An Old Man Found Dead.—A German nearly 80 years of age, named Charles Soler, was found yesterday morning by one of the Twenty-second Ward Police, lying dead in a shanty in Forty-fifth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. The deceased has been sick a long time, and the shanty where he lived had no furniture in it, and was disgustingly filthy. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

Kicked to Death by a Horse.—John Porter, a boy 12 years of age, who resided with his parents in Thirty-fourth-street, near Ninth-avenue, was kicked yesterday morning by a horse, and so badly injured that he died shortly afterwards. The Coroner was notified.

### Police Intelligence.

Burglaries.—Two men, giving their names as James Stanfield and Philip Croly, were arrested yesterday, charged with breaking into the grocery store of John W. Avery, No. 309 Water-street, and stealing $330 worth of cigars, sardines and other groceries. A woman residing at No. 305 Water-street saw the prisoners coming out of the rear of Avery's place, each carrying a load of plunder on his back. She at once notified the Police when they were arrested. Justice Connolly locked up the accused for examination. Two negroes named Henry Walker and Samuel Prince, were taken into custody yesterday, charged with breaking into the junk-shop of James Maloney, No. 57 Park-street, and stealing about $10 worth of goods. A portion of the stolen property was found in their possession. They were committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail each.

A Fiendish Mother.—A woman named Catharine Moore was discovered about 12 o'clock Thursday night, by one of the Eighth Ward Police, throwing her infant child into an ash barrel, at the corner of Mercer and Prince streets. She was promptly arrested, and with the child, taken to the Station-house, and locked in a cell. During the night she was discovered attempting to smother her child by rolling upon it. She was taken yesterday before Justice Quackenbush and committed for examination. The prisoner is only 20 years of age, and says that she has a husband in New-Orleans. The child is four months old.

[Advertisement.]

To-Morrow's Atlas.—Two splendid original stories will appear in the *Atlas* to-morrow; one entitled "The Hundred Dollar Bill, a Reminiscence of an Old Policeman," by Charles Burdett; the other, a very exciting tale from the pen of an authoress of much celebrity.

Sold by all the newsvenders. Price three cents.

Herrick & Seaman,
*Editors and Proprietors, No. 44 Ann-street.*

[Advertisement.]

Farewell of Mr. Chanfrau.—This eminent comedian terminates a very brilliant engagement of four weeks at Purdy's National Theatre to-night, and appears in three favorite pieces, viz., "The Sea, or Child of the Ocean," "New-York as it is," and "Novelty," the drama of "Will Watch" concluding. On Monday the dramatic story, from the New-York *Sun*, entitled, "Almoni, the Scourge of Missouri;" revival of the magnificent pantomime of "Boreas;" another revised drama called the "Galley Slave," and reappearance of the celebrated Carlo Family.

[Advertisement.]

The Grand Holiday Performance at Barnum's Museum.—To-day the famous "Pioneer Patriot," the great American play that has created such a wonderful sensation, is to be repeated both in the afternoon and evening. It is the most amusing and thrilling piece of the kind ever witnessed.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—Call at the great dépôt of Archer, Warner & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

[Advertisement.]

Fredrick's Photographic Temple of Art, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, *in every style. Photographs by* Mr. Moulton, formerly with Gurney.

[Advertisement.]

☞ An Imperial Photograph of the late Bishop Waugh is on exhibition at Brady's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway. Copies for sale.

## LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Dispensary, (E. D.)—During the last month 527 were treated in this institution. Males, 193; females, 334.

*Diseases*—Injuries, 26; nervous, 29; heart, 1; lungs and throat, 96; skin, 51; head, 27; abdomen, 76; eye and ear, 20; urinary, 3; fevers, 30; abscess, 10; rheumatism, 26; minor surgery, 58; vaccinated, 71.

*Nativities*—United States, 229; Ireland, 270; Germany, 10; France, 1; England, 11; Scotland, 2.

Nine hundred and twenty-two prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

Burglary.—The house of William E. Morris, No. 151 Henry-street, Brooklyn, was robbed on Thursday evening last of a basket of silver ware.

Stabbing.—During a fight at the corner of North Ninth and First streets, Brooklyn, Thursday evening, a man named John Conner stabbed another named John Rogerson in the abdomen, inflicting, it is feared, a mortal wound.

☞ Only two foundlings were picked up alive in Brooklyn yesterday, and the dead body of but one other.

A Distinguished Defaulter in Savannah.—John W. Seymour, of Hartford, Conn., made his appearance in this city during the last part of last week. He, however, disguised himself under some uncommon nomenclature, "John Smith," for instance. He seemed to like our southern climate, but was so mighty stuck-up he would not recognise a Hartford acquaintance who knew him well. Now, this was an unkind act on the part of John W. Seymour, for, though he did not *steal* over *one hundred thousand dollars* from the Hartford County Savings Bank Association, he need not be so proud as to give the cold shoulder to an old acquaintance that never *swindled* any body.

He seemed to think our Savannah atmosphere refreshing to his feelings—he does not like to be looked hard at, and seems always as if he expected some sheriff-like looking personage wanted him.

We suppose if the Hartford folks had desired Seymour's presence they would have offered a reward for him. Our city sheriffs could soon spot him if it was worth the trouble.—*Sav. Georgian.*

---

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 12.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

FRIDAY, Feb. 12—P. M.

The speculation in Stocks continues quite rampant. The market to-day was somewhat irregular, and on the early dealings the additional rise noticed yesterday was lost on most of the list, New-York and Erie shares being the prominent exception. The Cumberland bubble, which was carried up to 23 ₩ cent. yesterday, gave way after the first session of the Brokers, and at the Second Board sold down to 18½ ₩ cent. But the parties immediately concerned in the inflation subsequently came to the rescue, and 20 ₩ cent. was bid at the close. The stiff demand and continued advance in Erie imparted fresh strength to the genuine railroad list at the close, and the whole market, with the exception of Reading, which continues to be neglected both here and in Philadelphia, left off firm. Erie, 28 ₩ cent.; Rock Island, 75; New-York Central, 83½ @¾; Galena, 86½@87 ₩ cent. The Bond list was a fraction lower on State stocks and one or two of the Railway loans, but higher by 2@3 ₩ cent. on Erie Bonds, all classes of which were in request. Panama, after receding to par, under some orders to realize at the large advance of the past day or two, left off 100½ @101 ₩ cent. The advance in Erie and Rock Island from the opening hour of the morning was full 2 ₩ cent. on both stocks.

There is a speculative feeling manifesting itself this week in Coffee, Hides, and Naval Stores, and a further advance of ⅛c.@¼c. was had to-day in Cotton. In the Dry Goods trade, on the other hand, the improvement is very partial, and a majority of the importers and jobbers complain greatly of the absence of anything like former activity.

The market for money is without alteration; supply liberal; rates moderate and demand scarcely fair, *even from the Stock speculators*. The non-departure of a mail steamer to-morrow creates *a dull time in Foreign Exchange. Lower terms* are spoken of for the packet of Wednesday next, and a reduced shipment of *Specie*, as compared with the last Cunarder. We understand the *Arabia* will sail as early as 9 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday.

The resignation of Mr. Benjamin Aymar, for thirty years a director in the old Merchants' Bank, was accepted to-day with much regret on the part of his colleagues. It was his purpose to resign a year or two ago, but a promise was exacted by his friend, the late President, Mr. Palmer, that he would remain in the Board until he, Mr. P., was permitted to retire. The lamented decease of that gentleman has induced Mr. Aymar to carry out his original purpose. The death of Mr. James Mills, long the manager-in-chief of the Bowery Savings Institution, is announced to-day.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $111,906; paid out, $35,991; balance this afternoon, $3,377,994.

The annual statement of the Manhattan Life Company will be found on our advertising page. *The Stuyvesant Fire Company* have declared a half-yearly dividend of 7 ₩ cent.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of Feb. 5 remarks of Money and Exchange affairs, under date of the afternoon before:

"The tone of the money and produce markets continues quite satisfactory, and despite the very unfavorable weather a fair business is doing all round. Cotton moves off freely, and buyers express great confidence in the maintenance of the present currency. Money is readily accessible on prime securities, and we hear to-day of further negotiations of first-class paper at 10 ₩ cent., though this rate can only be obtained for a few highly desirable signatures. The bulk of the transactions are made at 11@12. Of short paper there is but little offering, as the banks are willing takers of all that is good.

There is a good inquiry for Stocks, but holders continue to advance their rates, and thus transactions are checked.

Exchanges are about the same as yesterday. There is a demand for clear Sterling at 107½@108, but there are very few drawers, and these ask 108¼@108½. Bank drafts are ½@1 ₩ cent. higher. Some first-class Francs were sold at 5f. 22½, and a large amount with bills of lading was taken at 5f. 25. Sterling, with documentary evidence, is in demand at 106@106½. The range for leading bills on the North is from 1½@2¼ ₩ cent. discount, with some sales to-day at 1¾@2. Sight was rather heavy at ½@¾ ₩ cent. discount. The Banks check at par@¼ ₩ cent. premium, but are willing sellers of round amounts at the inside rate."

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

| For the Week. | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Entered at the port | $826,480 | $2,690,326 | $1,430,318 |
| Thrown on market | 1,900,947 | 3,314,070 | 1,762,781 |
| Since Jan. 1. | | | |
| Entered at the port | $12,772,633 | $13,423,433 | $5,913,606 |
| Thrown on market | 13,967,608 | 15,695,445 | 7,478,749 |

The following is the summary for the week:

[illegible]

The January receipts of the Baltimore and Ohio Road were misprinted in yesterday's report, $359,151, instead of the true figure, $320,151. The Baltimore *Patriot*, of yesterday, says of money affairs:

[illegible]

### Railway Treasurers—Michigan Southern.

*From the New-York Herald.*

As we have heretofore remarked, the respectability of the direction of the Michigan Southern Railroad is beyond question; still we entertain the belief that the official organization might be very much improved, especially in the treasury department, where particular energy as well as integrity are essential, that nothing should be wanted to give efficiency to the plans and policy of the Board; and it is for this purpose we say that a change should be made in the office of Treasurer, for in spite of the respectability and established worth of the present incumbent, he very materially lacks activity, and a proper disposition to assume responsibilities. In our estimation there are several gentlemen in the Board of Direction who are well suited for this position—among others Mr. Oliphant and Mr. Joseph Reese, men of wealth, energy, and active intelligence, particularly well suited to the emergency; and this, with a bold and decided cooperation among all the parties interested, a reasonable hope may be entertained in the future prosperity of the Company.

The above extract from the Money article of the *Herald* of last Wednesday, does great injustice to Mr. Wescott, the present Treasurer of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Road. He is an industrious, persevering, valuable officer, and, under the circumstances in which the Company is now placed, is probably one of the best men that can be found for the position. It is very easy to say that Mr. Oliphant, or Mr. Reese, or Mr. Anybody-else would make a better Treasurer; but certainly neither of the gentlemen named has yet shown any special fitness to manage the affairs of a railroad, and it is very well known that neither of them has had any experience in such management, except such as they may have derived from being members of the Michigan Southern Board for the last few months. People who reflect know that the post of Treasurer is the post of difficulty, at a time like this, when corporations are struggling with financial embarrassments; especially when, as in the case of the Michigan Southern, the President and most of the Directors render no aid whatever towards meeting these difficulties. Mr. Jervis, the President of the Company, is a very worthy gentleman, but too physically infirm, like another Railway Treasurer that might be mentioned, to be efficient. Besides, he has been for the last 7 years the Chief Engineer of the Company, and for several years its President, and is therefore more responsible than than any other man for the extravagance in construction and in operating expenses which is charged against the Company. It may be true, as the *Herald* says, that "the official organization of the Company might be very much improved"—but the way to improve it is to strengthen the hands of those members of the Board who, like the present treasurer, are devoting all their energies to the management of the finances, and to place in the executive management as President some energetic, thorough and practical railroad man in the prime of life. Such a man is John B. Turner of the Galena and Chicago Road; Henry Farnam of the Chicago and Rock Island; Amasa Stone, Jr., of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula. The stockholders are looking for incomes from their property, and it requires more energy and more practical business knowledge than has been shown by the present executive of the road, to manage it to the best advantage, and to restore it to its former position in the public confidence.

A STOCKHOLDER.

### The Great Thurneyssen Bankruptcy.

*From the London Times.*

The following is the judgment of the Imperial Court of Paris in the great Thurneyssen bankruptcy:

The Court, considering that by a duly executed deed of the 29th of December, 1846, a company in a collective name was formed between Auguste and Charles Thurneyssen, and that according to this deed, enregistered and published conformably to the prescriptions of the commercial law, the community of interest was to finish on the 31st of December, 1851;

Considering that it is proved: 1, that in the early part of 1848 the company was compelled to make an arrangement with its creditors; 2, that Auguste Thurneyssen quitted Paris at the commencement of 1849 and entered into the house of Stieglitz, of St. Petersburg; 3, that by a circular of the 1st of May of that year, dated from St. Petersburg, the commercial world was informed that Charles Thurneyssen would henceforth have the direction of the company, and that he was, moreover, charged to wind it up; 4, that another circular of the 15th of October of the same year made known to the public that the house of Homberg, of Paris, would continue the business of the Company Thurneyssen; 5, that Auguste Thurneyssen sent from Russia considerable sums, the fruit of his labors in the house of Stieglitz, to pay the creditors of the company;

Considering that after the expiration of the company a new convention was entered into on the 25th January, 1852, between Auguste and Charles Thurneyssen; that according to the deed duly executed to that effect a partnership was formed between the parties for five years; that it was therein stipulated that Auguste Thurneyssen should be simply a *commanditaire*; that his part should consist in the capital which he had engaged in the preceding company; that the profit and loss should be equally divided, without however the loss on the part of Auguste Thurneyssen exceeding his commandite; that it was stipulated in the same deed that the liquidation of the dissolved company should be made by Charles Thurneyssen;

Considering that in order to set aside the qualification and the legal consequence of that deed the assignees oppose: 1, that it is neither serious nor *bona fide*; 2, that not having made it public, and the deposit of the *commanditaire* not being determined, it was a collective and jointly responsible company that was formed; 3, that it is proved by the books and documents collected in the interest of the mass that the greater part of the credits inscribed in the balance-sheet of Charles Thurneyssen and the misapplications which have impoverished the assets, date back to the Company, 1846, and that it is therefore legal, just, and necessary to extend to Auguste Thurneyssen the declaration of bankruptcy pronounced against his partner;

Considering, on the first plea, that the assignees cannot divide the deed which serves as the foundation of the pretension which they put forward that in establishing that the Convention had only the semblance of being *en commandite*, and that in the intention of the parties, it had for object, by facilitating the clandestine continuation of the company of 1846, to withdraw Auguste Thurneyssen from the obligations which the desperate state of the affairs of that company imposed on him.

Considering that this condition is not fulfilled, that on the contrary it results from the documents, facts, and circumstances of the trial that the company of 1852 was formed seriously and *bona fide*, and that it *had been most fairly carried into execution*;

Considering, in fact, that it is proved on the one hand that Charles Thurneyssen has alone managed the common affairs; that he alone has been in relation with third parties and has treated with them—that all the engagements were *signed in his individual* name—that the accounts kept in conformity with the Convention establish a complete separation between the liquidation of the Company of 1846, confided to Charles Thurneyssen, and the operations of the new Company, of which he was the manager; that it is also proved, on the other hand, that Auguste Thurneyssen signed the deed in dispute at St. Petersburg; that he remained there until 1854, attached to the house of Stieglitz; that he never, when either near or at a distance, was occupied with the management; and that he entered into no engagement, either direct or indirect, with any one whatever; that in his correspondence he has always separated his condition from that of Charles Thurneyssen, a circumstance calculated to strike the attention of third parties, because, up to the period of his departure for Russia, Auguste Thurneyssen had had the principal direction in the affairs of his house; that, in short, it is not disputed that, full of confidence in the fortune and good faith of his nephew, Auguste Thurneyssen never ceased to send to him all the profits of his labors with the house of Stieglitz;

Considering that the letter written on the 28th of February, 1853, to Count de Kraszinski, far from militating against the declarations of the deed, serves to confirm them;

Considering, in fact, that if Auguste Thurneyssen therein speaks of the affairs of Charles Thurneyssen as of his own, which is in conformity with the truth, since in whatever character he figured in the Company of 1852, whether as a jointly-responsible partner or the person who supplied the funds, there existed between him and Charles Thurneyssen a community of interest, it is after having expressly declared that, pessimist as he is, he sees without uneasiness the remnants of his patrimony engaged in the house of his nephew—a declaration irreconcilable with the idea of a collective Company;

Considering that on the second plea: 1, that article 42 of the Commercial Code does not attach to the non-observance of the formalities of publicity any other consequence than the nullity of the deed with regard to the parties interested; that the convention does not the less subsist for the past between the contracting parties, and remains as it was when they gave their consent to it; that as far as regards third parties the default of formalities cannot be brought forward with respect to them by the partners, but that no rule of law authorizes them when they produce a deed liable to be declared null to divide it; to substitute for the stipulations it contains others of a different kind; and in making subordinate to a defect in form the effect of the convention of the company, with whatever sincerity it may have been made and executed, to extend to all the partners personal, ... the ... which ... in ... of ... a ... of ... remained ... [illegible]

[illegible] ... but which he had acquired ... has sufficiently ... be brought into the new company ... operation of the said company ... amount, and that thus the ... cial law was fulfilled;

Considering, on the third plea, that ... alleged, the credits inscribed in the balance-sheet drawn up by the assignees arise in a great measure from the company of 1846, and that it is impossible to carry back to the time when it existed the misapplications of money imputed to Charles Thurneyssen; the only indication to be drawn from these facts is that the creditors of the company of 1846, not paid or defrauded by Charles Thurneyssen, have against Auguste Thurneyssen, who was the manager, a ... by responsible action, and that they may exercise it to its fullest extent, as the responsibility of the latter could not have been modified by the convention of 1852; that it would be contrary to all notions of law and equity that, on account of an unsettled liability in a former company, a partner should be subjected to the declaration of bankruptcy caused by the insolvency of the company which succeeded it, when, from the nature of the convention, his person was protected from any direct action; that each of these companies forms a distinct creation, having its own particular responsibility;

Considering, however, that if certain sums have been duly received during the existence of the company, it is to be established that the ... have ... guarded in anticipated dividends ... to attribute to Auguste Thurneyssen ... ities necessary for the payment of ... belonged to the assignees to ... restitution;

Quashes the judgment appealed against as far as the declaration of bankruptcy pronounced against Charles Thurneyssen has been extended to Auguste Thurneyssen;

Rejects the demand of the assignees, the judgment as regards Charles Thurneyssen having effect for the motives therein expressed;

And considering that the ... which is now pronounced, has been executed provisionally, removes the seals placed by the assignees, and orders that all furniture, securities, and papers seized from Auguste Thurneyssen shall be restored to him;

Orders the restitution of the fine deposited on his appeal by Auguste Thurneyssen;

Condemns the assignee to the costs of his appeal against Charles Thurneyssen, and to all the other costs both of first instance and appeal.

On the remainder of the conclusions, nonsuits the parties.

### Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Friday, Feb. 12.

Cotton—Sales to-day 4,000 bales, at 11¼c.@11½c. for Middling. The sales for the week add up to ... bales, and the receipts 31,500. The receipts at this port, up to the present time, as compared with those of last year, fall short 100,000 bales; do. at all Southern ports, 261,000 bales. Flour, $4 37½@$4 50. Mess Pork, $16. Lard, in kegs, 10¼c. Rio Coffee, prime, 10½c.@11¼c. Sales of the week 14,000 bags. Stock 35,000 bags, against 65,000 at the same time last year. Sterling Exchange, 107½@108¾. Exchange on New-York at par@½ ₩ cent. premium.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Feb. 11.

Flour is very dull. Sales at $4 44@$4 50 for common to good, and $4 75@$5 for extra. Wheat is dull. Sales of 2,000 bushels Pennsylvania Red at $1 05. Corn is quiet. Sales of 2,000 bushels Yellow at 60c. Whisky firm at 20c.@21c. Provisions are dull and nearly nominal.

Baltimore, Friday, Feb. 12.

Flour closed heavy. Sales of Howard-street at $4 40@$4 50, and City Mills at $4@$4 25. Grain inactive and unchanged, except a slight advance on Corn.

Augusta, Thursday, Feb. 11.

Cotton—Sales to-day 2,000 bales at 12c. for Middling fair.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—Friday.—First Board.—[illegible]

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

| Name. | Leave. | For. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arabia | New-York | Liverpool | [illegible] |
| City of Baltimore | New-York | Liverpool | [illegible] |
| Niagara | Boston | Liverpool | [illegible] |
| Indian | Portland | Liverpool | [illegible] |

FROM EUROPE.

| Name. | Leave. | For. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Niagara | Liverpool | Boston | [illegible] |
| Baltic | Liverpool | New-York | [illegible] |
| Africa | Liverpool | New-York | [illegible] |
| Arago | Southampton | New-York | [illegible] |
| America | Liverpool | Boston | [illegible] |

FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.

| Name. | Leave. | For. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | New-York | Havana | Feb. [illegible] |
| Star of the West | New-York | Aspinwall | Feb. [illegible] |
| Northern Light | New-York | Aspinwall | March [illegible] |

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises ... 6 55 | Sun sets ... 5 28 | Moon rises ... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 ?? | Gov. Island. 8 ?? | Hell Gate. [illegible]

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Feb. 12.

**Cleared.**

[illegible]

**Arrived.**

[illegible]

**Memoranda.**

The ship Arey, 1,1?? tons, is on the large Balance Dock for repairs. She will be recaulked and receive ... new sheathing of copper.

The ship David Crockett, 1,?? tons, is now on the ... Sectional Dock, for examination.

**Disasters, &c.**

Savannah, Feb. 12.—The ship Hudson is off, and towed to Charleston. No further particulars.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq.)

**Spoken, &c.**

[illegible]

**Foreign Ports.**

[illegible]